

Scargill's arrest and pit riot shatter peace hope

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Hopes for an early settlement of the miners' strike faded yesterday as tension rose after the arrest of Arthur Scargill, the pitmen's leader, and fresh outbreaks of violence on the picket lines.

Striking miners invaded the London headquarters of the National Coal Board, and police declared a "riot situation" outside the Orgreave coking works in South Yorkshire where thousands of miners again tried in vain to halt the movement of supplies destined for the fuel-starved British Steel plant in Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Mr Scargill, aged 46, was arrested early yesterday leading a column of pickets to the coking works, and was released on unconditional bail by Rotherham magistrates after pleading not guilty to a charge of obstruction. He told reporters: "I will continue to do my job leading the miners on the picket lines at Orgreave."

That comment from the president of the National Union of Mineworkers suggests that he talks with the board that were due to begin yesterday, as the "rolling strike" nears the end of its twelfth week.

Mr Scargill was leading about fifty miners towards the coking works when police officers told them they could go no further. He said: "No way, no way." He was making his way to a spot where some pickets stood the previous day, but after further verbal exchanges he was taken away in a police van.

As he was led off by two officers, he shouted to reporters: "1984 - Great Britain." Asked

if he had intended to be arrested, he replied: "No, all I wanted to do was to picket peacefully." He told the arresting officers: "I wanted to be where we were yesterday. You have just obstructed my path and arrested me for no reason whatsoever."

He and the other two national officials of the union, the vice-president, Mr Michael McGeaney, and the general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, are over the next few days scheduled to engage in the first dialogue aimed at settling the bitter dispute, but the prospects of a deal look more remote than ever in the wake of yesterday's events.

For the second day running, police in riot gear carrying shields cleared a way for convoys of lorries to take coking coal to the BSC plant despite a barrage of missiles from about 3,000 pickets.

When the miners dispersed, police said they left behind barricades, a telegraph pole "battering ram", barbed wire, a burning Portakabin and a wire stretched across the road intended to bring down police horses.

After the second convoy had got through, the toll was 35 arrests of pickets and 16 people injured, most of them policemen. A police horse, Argyle, had a cut leg. Mr Tony Clement, assistant chief constable of South Yorkshire, blamed much of the violence on drink but suggested that the upsurge in violence could lead to more serious charges than public order or obstruction offences.

"This situation changes things," he said. "We shall be looking at the evidence in relation to the people arrested, to see whether other charges should be preferred."

Among the missiles that police said had been found were a 2lb hammer, an 18-inch cast iron pipe, a steel coach-bolt and steel nuts with nails. The coal board came under renewed pressure from the Police Federation and Dr David Owen, Social Democratic Party leader, to go back to the High Court with an application for contempt proceedings against the Yorkshire miners, who have been served with an injunction restraining them from organizing secondary picketing in defiance of the Employment Act, 1980.

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation blamed the Government's "dirty tricks department" for bringing about the violence at Orgreave. The union said the objective was to smash the agreement between the Scunthorpe steelworkers and the Yorkshire miners to supply 15,700 tonnes of coal a week to the steel plant.

Miners' leaders decided last night to hold a mass rally, in London on June 7, with a lobby of parliament.

Mr Malcolm Pitt, the president of the Kent area of the NUM, was further remanded in custody yesterday when he was refused bail on an obstruction charge at Ramsgate magistrates' court. Mr Pitt made an unsuccessful 15-minute appeal to be released on unconditional bail.

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Thatcher condemns picket violence

'Rule of law must prevail'

By Barrie Clement and Stewart Tendler

As violence erupted on the picket lines again yesterday Mrs Margaret Thatcher declared that the rule of law must prevail over the rule of the mob.

The Prime Minister speaking at the stock market at Banbury, Oxfordshire, told farmers that the conflict went to the very heart of our society.

She also condemned the use of violence and intimidation by those who wish to impose their will on reluctant workers.

After her speech Mrs Thatcher refused to comment on Mr Arthur Scargill's arrest at a coking plant yesterday. But she added: "This is not a matter for me. The police uphold the law impartially and fairly. They are not the servants of any government or political party, the police are the servants of the law."

However, evidence that the

police are becoming increasingly restive about their role as peace keepers between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers came yesterday in a speech by Mr Leslie Curtis, the chairman of the Police Federation.

He called on the coal board to seek an order preventing the miners' union from continuing its mass campaign of unlawful picketing. In a statement, Mr Curtis asked Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman: "How much worse will things have to get before you go to court?"

He said that for the last 11 weeks the union had mounted a totally illegal campaign of mass demonstrations and secondary picketing. Although the coal board obtained an injunction early in the dispute, it had done nothing to seek its enforcement.

He feared more deaths on the picket lines: "Unless someone takes action, there is a strong likelihood that violence will result in more deaths."

He added: "For the first time since the dispute began, a police have had to wear riot gear to protect themselves from a 6,000

Continued on back page, col 3



Mr Walker and Dr Owen

Top job for Grade at BBC 1

Mr Michael Grade, former director of programmes at London Weekend Television and nephew of Lord Grade, is to become controller of BBC 1 later this year (John Withersow writes).

It is the first time that the corporation has recruited outside the organization of the job - one of the top four positions in BBC Television.

Mr Grade, aged 41, left Britain two years to take up a contract with Embassy Television in California, where he runs his own production company.

Mr Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC Television and an old friend of the Grade family, said last night that "with his background and with his professional reputation, I believe he is the right man at the right time for this extremely important job."

The BBC said that Mr Grade would replace Mr Alan Hart on September 1 and that Mr Hart, who has held the job for four years, would take on as yet unspecified duties in television.

Tass seeks to allay fears on Sakharov

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Kremlin yesterday broke a 10-day silence on the fate of Dr Andrei Sakharov to claim that he "feels well, takes regular meals and lives an active way of life". It did not say where he was, or whether he had been force-fed after a hunger strike.

The Tass statement appeared to be an attempt to calm growing Western anxiety. Dr Sakharov began a hunger strike on May 2 to protest against the Kremlin refusal to allow his wife, Yelena Bonner, to go to the West for treatment.

The case has been taken up by a series of Western visitors to Moscow, including Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Ministers of West Germany and Australia. Dr Sakharov was exiled to the closed town of Gorky in 1980. Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, said this week that Russia would not be told how to deal with the matter.

Tass implied that Dr Sakharov had been in hospital. He was taken from his home on May 7 and there were reports he

had been force-fed, leading to fears that he might die (he has a weak heart). Dissident sources said Mrs Bonner, who joined the hunger strike, had also been taken from her home.

Tass mocked Western fears that Dr Sakharov was dying and said it was absurd that correspondents in Moscow had been "instructed by their bosses to prepare Sakharov obituaries". Even President Reagan had joined "this unseemly farce", and Nato ministers claimed to be concerned.

In fact, the campaign for the Sakharovs had been organized by the CIA, which was evidently suffocating with grief. "Let us comfort the sympathizers," Tass said. "The Soviet Union is not Pre-revolutionary Russia. It holds leading positions in world science."

By going on hunger strike, Dr Sakharov had hoped to draw attention to his "provocative writings". His wife wanted to travel to Italy to "slander Soviet reality" in the West rather than for medical treatment.

Iraq claims ship hit in Gulf

From Robert Fisk, Bahrain

Despite unpublicised appeals to Iraq from the Gulf states to de-escalate the war, Iraq announced last night that its air force had attacked and hit what it described as "a large naval target" south of Kharg Island, a claim which immediately re-awoke fears that Iran would stage another air strike against Gulf shipping.

An Iraqi radio broadcast said that Iraqi planes had scored "direct and accurate" hits on a ship although the identity of the vessel was not disclosed, nor was there any independent confirmation of the attack.

The 122,000 ton supertanker Atlantic, which is believed to be American-owned, was thought to be in the area of the attack. The vessel had travelled from the United Arab Emirates on Tuesday with a Chinese crew and several journalists on board and was due to leave Kharg with a cargo of oil yesterday.

But no distress calls from any ship had been picked up last night in the Gulf states. Whatever the target, however, the Iraqi statement means that the war in the Gulf sea lanes is going to continue.

While Saudi Arabia and Iraq discussed possible ways of ending the Gulf war yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini dismissed the possibility of superpower intervention in the conflict, claiming that "America knows it does not have the guts to enter Iran". He warned instead that the US might try to use "agents" to create unrest among Iran's religious leader, a claim that suggested recent reports of arguments about the war among the "ulama" - the Islamic theologians - might be true.

Addressing Iranian parliamentary deputies at the Jamana mosque in Tehran, the Ayatollah said that Iran should not be afraid of what he called "the propaganda line and cry" about possible superpower intervention in the Gulf. "What we should be afraid of," he said, "is that their agents inside the country will create difference and rifts among the ulama of various cities."

Reports of dissent among the Iranian clergy about the broadening of the Gulf war are studied carefully - and hopefully - among the Gulf States, where the much publicised Iranian Ramadan offensive against the Iraqi city of Basra is expected to prompt a renewal of the air attacks against Gulf shipping.

Iraqi radio daily broadcasts reports of an imminent Iranian

Continued on back page, col 1

Selling wipes \$4.6 billion off shares in biggest-ever fall

By William Kay, City Editor

The London stock market plunged again yesterday, wiping an estimated \$4.6 billion off the value of shares, the biggest loss so far in cash terms. Since the market's record peak on May 3, losses total \$19 billion, according to Datastream, the City statistical service.

Heavy selling followed a cautious start and share jobbers struggled to cut prices to a level which could stem the tide. Much of the selling came from unit trust groups, reflecting demands for cash by private investors which had arrived through the post since the weekend.

Just before lunch the news agencies reported that Bolivia was the latest South American country to suspend repayment of its international debts. Although relatively small, amounting to £2.5 billion, much of this is owed to American banks which are already in difficulties because of defaults elsewhere.

This started worries about the likely reaction on Wall Street, worries which were intensified when the United States announced a record April trade deficit of \$12.2 billion (\$8.8 billion). Last month was the fourth in succession to produce a record trade deficit, and follows Tuesday's poor British trade figures.

The Financial Times index of 30 leading shares, which was down 3.6 at 10am and 11.3 an

hour later, suddenly extended the fall to 21.0 at noon. By the last reading at 5pm it was 22.8 down at 803.4, the biggest one-day closing fall since the day after the February 1974 election. It reached 922.8 on May 3.

If anything, the London market was steadied by a better-than-expected opening on Wall Street. The New York market

was described as "down moderately". The Dow Jones industrial average shed 8.5 at one stage to under 1,093.

A psychological battle was taking place to see whether the Dow could hold the 1,100 level. If it was generally agreed to have given up that struggle, many observers would expect it to continue lower. A similar fight was expected to develop around the FT-30 Index's 800 mark.

Later Wall Street stock prices were lower, but blue chip issues staged a late afternoon rally, bringing the Dow closer to the 1,100 level.

The Dow, which had been as low as 1087, was off only 3½ points to over 1097.

Overall, Wall Street losses still led gains three to one, with about 67 million shares traded.

Underlying these movements was a growing fear that an increase in interest rates is imminent on both sides of the Atlantic. British Government stocks fell by around ½ of a point.

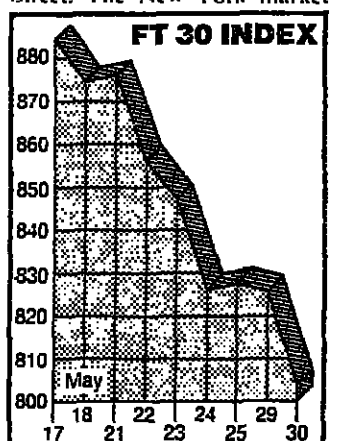
Interest rate prospects depressed bank shares, extending quickly to stores on fears that consumer spending may soon be curtailed.

The continuing sore of the miners' strike and the arrest of the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, emphasized the gloomy mood which has descended on the City in the past few weeks.

Analysis is preparing for further disappointing economic news. Money supply figures, due next week, could provide the occasion for higher interest rates.

In this climate, some of the bigger institutional funds took the view that they should sell while the going was good. This has to some extent proved a self-fulfilling prophecy.

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

The changing hawk?
The Times Profile:
P. W. Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa

Last tango in Blackpool
Is ballroom dancing alive and well? Alan Franks reports doubtfully from the Winter Gardens

Piling it on
How Guinness raised the pile on Oriental carpets

Day-date
John Woodcock reports on England's first one-day international match against West Indies

Pay deal agreed at Observer

The threat of closure to *The Observer* receded yesterday when the leaders of the 56 printing workers who halted last Sunday's edition agreed a 50p-an-hour pay deal with Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, which gives them about £1.40 for a 15-hour shift on Saturday.

Briton held

Another Briton has been arrested in Libya, the sixth to be taken into custody by Colonel Gaddafi's police since the St James's Square siege. Page 6

Titanic days

Mr Harold Cottam, who was wireless operator of the Carpathia, the ship which rescued the survivors of the Titanic after it had sunk on April 12, 1912, has died in Nottingham. Obituary, page 18



Women at work

Woman's place in the labour market, says a government survey which shows that most women expect to return to work after they have had children. Page 3

Ferry disruption

Thousands of holidaymakers arrived at Channel ports to find that their sailings had been cancelled because of the National Union of Seamen's ferry strike. Page 2

TV rental deal

The Granada Group is buying the Rediffusion television rental business for £120m. The combined business would take about 19 per cent of the rental market. Page 21

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Letters: On test-tube babies, from Dr J. D. Bromhall, and others; defence, from Marshal of the RAF Sir Michael Beetham; engineers, from Professor J. Heyman and others; Leading articles: EEC tariffs; Picketing, step-marrriages; Features, pages 14, 16

The Prince of Wales speaks out on architecture; Bernard Levin on Freemasons; prospects of peace in the pits. Spectrum: Tom Stoppard details his fight with US sponsors

Books, page 15

Woodrow Wyatt reviews Daphne Bennett's biography of Margot Asquith; Basil Boothroyd on Raffles; Isabel Raphael on fiction, including Carolyn Slaughter and Jill Tweedie; Alan Franks on the Rolling Stones; Tom Hutchinson reviews science fiction

Obituary, page 18

Mr Harold Cottam, Colonel Kazimierz Iranek-Osmecki Classified, pages 29-34; Crème de la crème: general appointments

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He said: "You are putting your fate in the hands of governors."

Kent miners force way into NCB offices

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thirty Kent miners occupied the National Coal Board's headquarters in central London yesterday, forcing their way past police officers and doorman and barricading themselves into first floor offices overlooking the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

The occupation, which was planned before the arrest of Mr Arthur Scargill in Yorkshire, began at 8am and ended peacefully at 11.40am when the men marched out between police lines, waving, grinning, and giving the victory salute.

The men, from Betteshanger, Snowdon, and Tilmantstone collieries, had spent the morning at the windows of the Coal Board's industrial relations offices, draping posters outside, addressing police officers, the press, and a constant stream of traffic through a loudhailer and shouting "Free Arthur Scargill".

The men later had talks with Mr Ned Smith, the NCB's head of industrial relations, and originally insisted that they would not leave until Mr Scargill was released.

But Mr Charles Sheaville, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) branch official who led the occupation, said afterwards it was "just a coincidence" that Mr Scargill had been arrested at the same time.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, was not in the building at the time. The NCB said later that only slight damage had been done to the front door.

Three miners were arrested outside the building. A policeman and a doorman were slightly injured and the Kent men said one miner suffered a broken finger. Police warned one man that he might be prosecuted for allegedly punching an officer.

A report published yesterday on the police's handling of the present dispute concludes that the police have been employed simply as strike-breakers. It recommends that the NUM and other unions should set up a public committee of inquiry.

A State of Siege for the Yorkshire Area Executive of the NUM, by Susan Miller and Martin Walker.

Working miners in Nottinghamshire have formed an organization to help victims of intimidation during the coal dispute. It was revealed yesterday. The Nottinghamshire Working Miners' Committee will help uninsured householders to pay for damage to homes allegedly caused in attacks by striking miners.

Teachers' union steps up action with strike plan for eight areas

By Richard Garner of The Times Educational Supplement

Leaders of the second largest teachers' union announced last night that they will step up strike action over their pay claim from next Monday.

The 120,000-strong National Association of School Masters and Union of Women Teachers said it would call on teachers in eight local education authorities as part of a continuing series of half day strikes.

The union said that its action was likely to affect almost 40,000 children in each area every day.

Until now strike action by the union has been concentrated on Leeds, which includes the constituency of Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, and on Hampshire, the home of Mr Philip Meridale, the management's leader in pay negotiations, and on Cambridgeshire and South Glamorgan.

Teachers in these authorities will be taking strike action against part work and Essex, North Tyneside, Staffordshire and an unnamed fourth authority, have also been selected as targets.

Mr Frederick Smithies, the union's general secretary, condemned the refusal by both the Government and the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils - which has a majority on the management side in negotiations - to accept arbitration.

The 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers has already announced that it plans to bring out 5,250 of its members in 50 local education authorities on a three-day strike from next Tuesday. Teachers will only be exempted from the strike while taking examination classes.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Head Teachers is due to debate an emergency motion on the dispute at its annual conference in Brighton today. The motion deprecates the conduct of the education authorities and the "negative influence" of Sir Keith Joseph in refusing to press for arbitration.

The management side is due to meet on June 11 to review the dispute, but there has been no indication that it is prepared to increase its 4.5 per cent offer or to go to arbitration.

Ferries crippled in Sealink protest

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Ferry services were disrupted yesterday as the National Union of Seamen began a 48-hour strike in protest at the sale of the state-owned Sealink to private investors.

Thousands arrived at Channel ports to find their sailings had been cancelled. But operators were trying to make alternative arrangements with companies operating vessels with foreign crews.

Last night seamen's leaders were claiming 100 per cent support for the stoppage, which affected the services of Townsend Thoresen, P & O, as well as Sealink. All 7,000 British ferry seamen had stopped work by the evening, said a NUS spokesman, although there were reports of at least one sailing.

The union's executive is planning an emergency meeting to assess the effectiveness of the strike and to consider the response, if any, of the Government.

Mr Sam McCluskie, assistant



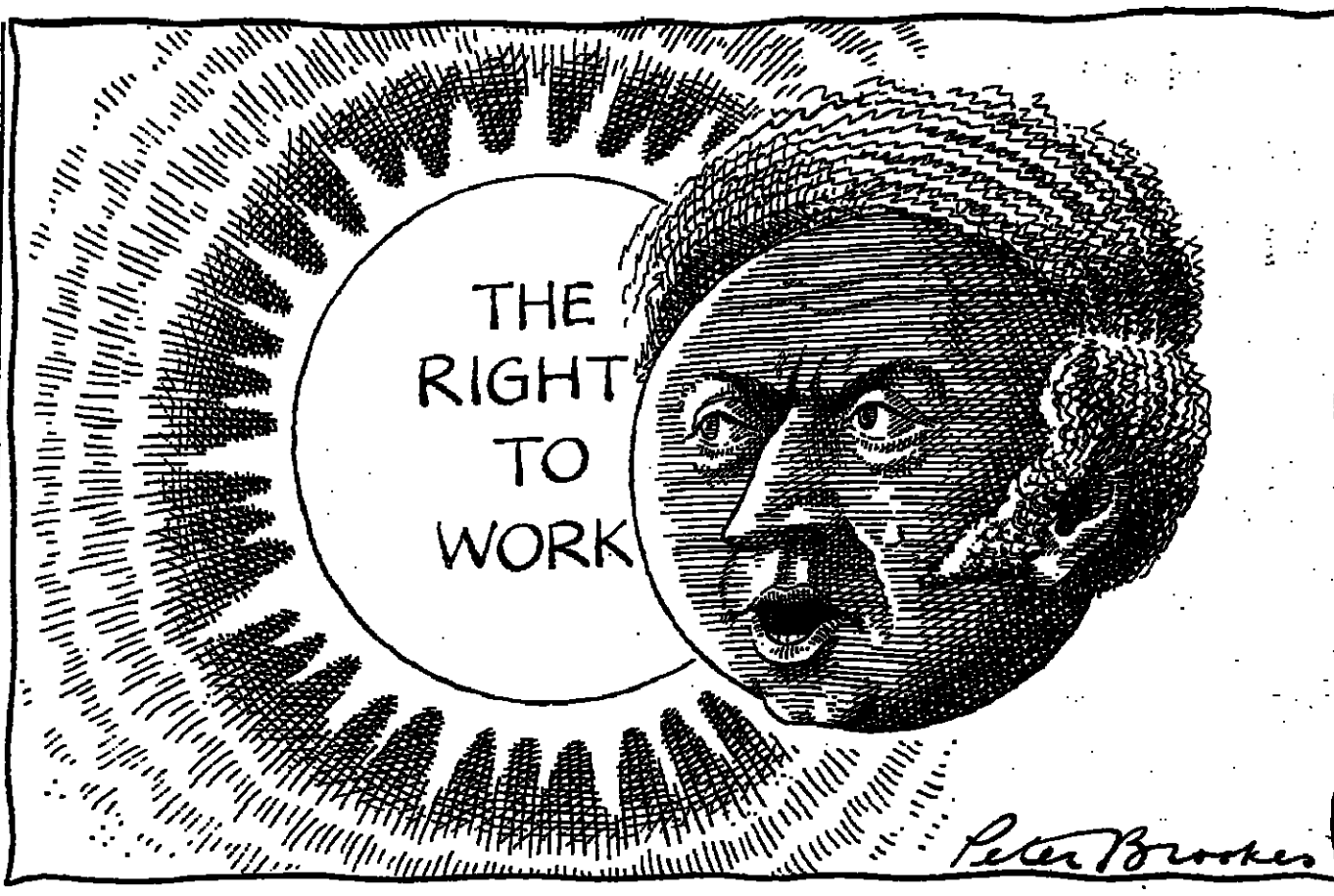
Father's baby plea

Mr Paul Brown (above), the father of the missing 17-day-old baby Louise, made a plea yesterday for the safe return of his daughter.

Mr Brown, aged 30, a roofing contractor, was persuaded by the police to face the press. Speaking very quietly, he said: "I want Louise back. Susan and I are stunned. Susan is still under sedation."

Reporters started to question him about what happened when Louise was abducted on Monday from outside a post office in Battersea, south London. But when he was asked to speak up he stood up and left the room.

The police have been trying to persuade Mr Brown to make a public appeal since Monday.



D-Day celebrations

War widows disgusted at last-minute offer of trip

By Alan Hamilton

Mrs Margaret Saddington, a war widow, was, in her own words, over the moon yesterday when she learned that the Ministry of Defence would be flying her to Normandy next Wednesday to take part in the fortieth anniversary celebrations of D-Day.

But, in common with many other women in her position, she expressed disappointment bordering on disgust at the way the families of the men who died on the beaches of France had nearly been forgotten.

Mrs Saddington, aged 76, was contacted at her home at St Paul's Cray, Kent, by the War Widows' Association, and invited to visit her husband's grave in Bayeux cemetery.

She will be one of 50 widows taken for the day in a last-minute change of mind by the Government, which until the beginning of this week had made no plans to include war widows in Wednesday's multinational commemoration.

"It's about time somebody found out that we are still alive," Mr Saddington said. "It is a disgrace that we have had to wait for 40 years to get any kind of recognition at all. We have been forgotten all this time; no government has lifted a finger to enable us to go back

and see our husbands' graves." Leading Seaman Ernest Saddington died in the first wave of Normandy landings, although his widow has never discovered exactly where or when. She has been to Normandy once, immediately after the end of hostilities in 1945, when she used her husband's modest life insurance policy to take herself and her son to see his grave, which at that time still had no proper headstone.

Mrs Saddington spent yesterday getting herself a passport. On Tuesday she will board a train, with a free ticket, to Waterloo, and spend a night in a London hotel at Ministry of Defence expense before being taken by coach to Northolt for a flight to Caen, where she will watch some of the day's events and be taken to the war cemetery at Bayeux.

The two leading associations of war widows both expressed anger last night at the Government's handling of the D-Day anniversary. Mrs Iris Strange, president of British War Widows and Associates, with 300 members, said that Wednesday's events, at which the Queen will lead the British representation, were "nothing more than a shindig for the top brass to posture."

"Had they organized this properly and sincerely, the Government would have given pride of place to the veterans, the war disabled, and the widows," Mrs Strange said.

Mrs Helen Rosbottom, of the War Widows' Association, which claimed more than 3,000 members, said that her organization had applied two months ago for war widows to be given a proper role in the commemoration ceremonies, but it had been met with blank refusal.

Mrs Margaret Saddington: "A disgrace".

Russians denounce 'US show'

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet press yesterday attacked planned Western celebrations next week of the fortieth anniversary of the Allied landings in Normandy in 1944 and said the invasion was of far less importance than the fighting on the Russian front.

Commentaries on D-Day also said that Western leaders had delayed the D-Day offensive so that Germany could inflict the maximum damage on Soviet forces, and staged the landings only when they feared that Moscow might beat Hitler single-handed.

Leaders of the nations involved in the June 6 invasion, including President Reagan, the Queen and President Mitterrand of France are to take part in a commemoration on the Normandy beaches.

The Soviet weekly, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, called the event an "American show" designed to give the impression that the United States saved Europe from the Nazis and was now protecting it from the communists.

The official news agency, Tass, quoted a military historian, Mr Yuri Plotnikov, as saying that the Allies had delayed the opening of the "second front" for two-and-a-half years so that Moscow would bear the brunt of the fighting.

Joint forces prepare to ensure visitors' safety

From Michael Horsnell, Utah Beach, Normandy

A huge security operation to ensure the safety of the Queen and heads of state has been mounted at Utah Beach in Normandy in preparation for the fortieth anniversary of the D-Day landings next week.

It is here, at the American invasion beach between La Madeleine and Varville where the 4th US Division landed on June 6, 1944, that the main international celebration will occur.

United States secret service

men, with British security services, have combined with the French to draw up a coordinated plan to secure the Queen, President Reagan, President Mitterrand, the heads of state of Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Norway and Luxembourg, and the Canadian Prime Minister.

Yesterday, 240 armed French police, some positioned in the sand dunes, were guarding roads and the immediate beach area as workmen put the finishing touches to the stands which will house them for the 70-minute Allied ceremony. A guard was also placed round the new American memorial to the dead, which will be unveiled by President Reagan.

The security difficulties have been eased by the Queen's decision to fly to Utah Beach by helicopter, despite her aversion to the idea, from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery at Bayeux where she and President Mitterrand will attend a service and lay wreaths.

French Servicemen were also called in to clear the beaches while army bulldozers laid a temporary road and workmen tumbled the area round the new monument.

A police spokesman, who was preventing press photographers from taking photographs of the site, said "Nothing moves round here without our knowing".

The CND demonstration in London, when a quarter of a million people had been on the streets, had been so free of incident as to be "almost awe-inspiring".

Planning for the security operation began last autumn, Mr Innes said.

Sale room

Shakespeare poem sold for £129,600

By Huon Mallalieu
"Bid me discourse, I will enchant thee ear" or at least jangle it with the mingled strains of the cash register and typographical scholarship.

Early editions of any of Shakespeare's works are rare and problematical. His first publication, the poem *Venus and Adonis*, survives in only thirteen complete and six fragmentary copies of the various editions issued between 1593 and 1620.

Until yesterday only one had been sold this century, a 1999 version which made the remarkable sum of £15,100 in 1919. Yesterday Christie's offered a second, this time dated 1602, which sold to the London dealer Maggs for £129,600 (estimate £60,000 to £70,000). Although there is a similar edition in the British Library,

Labour MP joins in Morning Star fight

By Patricia Clough

The Communist Party's struggle to regain control over the *Morning Star* came to a head with a meeting between the party's political committee and the newspaper's managing committee last night.

The long dispute between the more liberal party leaders and the traditionalists who dominate the newspaper threatened to become an open battle at the annual general meetings next week of the People's Press Printing Society, its publishers.

On Tuesday, the *Morning Star*'s management committee declared out of order a resolution by the party executive which demanded the replacement of the editor and assistant editor. It also wanted a return to the practice where the two posts were filled on the party's executive committee recommendation and by people from that committee.

The executive wanted the editor, Mr Tony Chater, and Mr David Whitfield, replaced by Mr Chris Myant and Mr Frank Chalmers and named five candidates it wants appointed to the 15-strong management committee.

Yesterday, the management committee named its candidates for the committee, including four trade unionists, the newspaper's circulation manager and Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington.

The newspaper recommended its candidates on the basis of their support for the management committee's modernising survival plan without which, it said, the *Morning Star* would be forced to stop trading.

The Communist party is expected to make a statement. Mr Roberts's involvement surprised several Labour Party senior figures. One Labour MP said that it was outrageous he took part in a factional Communist Party struggle (Our Political Editor writes).

There was no comment from the office of Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour leader. The party's London headquarters said it was a personal matter for Mr Roberts.

A generation ago, to give active support to the *Morning Star*'s predecessor, *The Daily Worker* or to contribute articles to it, would have been regarded by many Labour Party members as equivalent to sharing a Communist Party platform.



Mr Francis: "The listener would be the loser".

Clash over radio stations

By David Hewson

The BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority publicly disagreed last night about the prospects for a new band of community radio stations, which would probably cover several existing pirate stations.

Mr John Thompson, the IBA's head of radio, told a public meeting that he believed some community radio groups could have a strong case to be licensed.

But Mr Richard Francis, the BBC's managing director of radio, set the corporation implacably against the scheme, which the Government is expected to consider next year.

Mr Thompson said, at a meeting of the audience ginger group, Voice of the Listener, that there needed to be a crucial distinction between genuine community stations and the pirates of today.

Mr Francis said there would be real problems finding wavelengths on the VHF band to accommodate a new tier

Bathgate ultimatum as buyer emerges

A possible buyer for the BL lorry and engine plant at Bathgate emerged yesterday as the management issued an ultimatum to its 1,800 workers to return to work or the plant would be closed immediately.

A tractor firm, Marshall of Lincolnshire, has told BL that it is interested in buying and operating part of the engine-manufacturing facility at Bathgate.

Workers have been occupying the factory for a week since BL announced that it would close the plant in two years with the loss of all 1,800 jobs.

The management has also said that unless the sit-in ended, redundancy payments would be withdrawn.

Mr Les Wharton, the managing director of Leyland Trucks, said he viewed Marshall's approach as totally credible, although it would not secure all the jobs in the engine plant.

However, he added: "It is impossible to start discussions with them or with any other potential purchaser while the current industrial action continues."

Marshall bought Leyland's tractor business in 1981 and transferred it from Bathgate to the South amid controversy. The firm is an impartial customer for Bathgate-built engines. It uses a four-cylinder 98 Series engine and is planning to use a six-cylinder version in a new range of higher powered tractors.

Mr Charles Nickerson, the chairman and managing director of Marshall, said: "We have been delighted with the quality and performance of the engines we have received from Bathgate since we acquired the tractor business. The agreement was signed around the long-term availability of the 98 Series engine."

"We would be extremely reluctant to have to fit alternative engines, although such a course of action would clearly be inevitable if the strike at Bathgate were to continue. We also hope that we can find a way of continuing engine operations at Bathgate after 1986."

The Bathgate union convenor, Mr Jim Swan, said when he heard there was a potential buyer: "We started this occupation to save 1,800 jobs. There is no way I would recommend coming out until we have cast iron guarantees that the jobs will be saved."

Assuming that Nissan agrees to go ahead with the second phase of its two-stage British development, that would mean that only 20,000 of the plant's eventual planned output of 100,000 cars a year would be destined for export markets.

'Risk of more Bettaneys' warning by ex-MI5 agent

By Kenneth Gosling

Michael Bettaney's motives for trying to pass secrets to the Soviet Union, for which he was sentenced last month to 23 years in prison, included his objections to what he saw as the widening targets of domestic surveillance and Britain's attempts to undermine Soviet society.

Those reasons are given by a former MI5 colleague, Miss Miranda Ingram, in an article in this week's *New Society* magazine, in which she gives a warning that unless the reasons for what he did are discovered "there may be more Michael Bettaneys".

Miss Ingram also calls on the Security Commission to recommend public accountability for the service's actions, she says, that is possible without compromising its operations.

"There are those in MI5 at the moment," she writes, "who would support this move."

"The objections will come from those who revel in their secret world and who want to hang on to the glamour: from those who have come to believe in the innate superiority of MI5 agents and share a distrust of outsiders."

Discussing the question of

official line does not feel encouraged to voice his concern.

To do so would be futile or detrimental to his career: the choices are to leave the job or keep quiet.

She says that because dissent is not drawn out into open debate, it may eventually seek a clandestine outlet. That might take the form of a leak. Or, in a more extreme case (such as Bettaney), it can grow into a desire to undermine seriously the security service itself.

The Office for the Export of the Revolution, a propaganda branch of the Revolutionary Guards Corps in Tehran, is reported to have instructed the Iranian Embassy in London to issue 200 visas to Muslim activists to spend their summer holidays receiving military training in Iran. They then return without the details of their journey appearing in the

their passports.

Armed Special Branch officers have also raided a building at 31 Draycott Place, Chelsea, London, that is mostly used by the Iranian Embassy for convalescing Revolutionary Guards after surgery in London for wounds received in the Gulf war with Iran.

Two weeks ago, Britain expelled an Iranian and three Arabs from the country. The police have also advised some Iranian journalists and former generals of the Iranian Army under the late Shah to take special precautions because lives might be threatened by pro-Khomeini terrorists.

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Working women expect to return to jobs after having families

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

More than nine in ten childless women under the age of 30 expect to return to work after they become mothers, according to a government survey published yesterday.

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys found that 77 per cent of young childless women firmly expect to resume their jobs after a short maternity leave. The rest expect to give up work for several years until their youngest child goes to school. Only 4 per cent never expect to return.

The survey, of more than 5,500 women, indicates that women's place in the labour market is firmly entrenched even though few spend their lives in continuous employment.

Women's jobs are predominantly in service industries, especially catering, cleaning, and hairdressing, clerical work, and public sector jobs in health, education, and the social services.

The survey found that 63 per cent of adult women went out to work, with 35 per cent employed full-time and 28 per cent part-time. About 52 per cent of women with children under 16 worked.

Women, the survey says, have a clear financial stake in their jobs and the great majority enjoy work outside the home. About 25 per cent of working women said that they needed the income for food, rent, or mortgage payments and 14 per cent said they worked to earn money of their own.

Who does the housework?	Working women (%)	Housewives (%)
Wife does all	25	13
Wife does most	47	54
Half and half	32	32
Husband does most	1	1
Husband does all	0	0

Who cares for children when mother is at work?	%
Husband	47
Older brother or sister	34
Grandmother	9
Other relative	4
Childminder (in her home)	16
Nanny	1
Friend or neighbour	1
Employer's nursery or crèche	1
Public nursery or crèche	1
Private nursery or crèche	2
Playgroup	2

However, few thought that working was normal.

Because of their work patterns, only 61 per cent of women employees could have joined a trade union at work. In fact, only 41 per cent belonged. That proportion dropped sharply among part-time workers.

The survey found that two thirds of women worked at jobs in which women were colleagues. In other words jobs traditionally done by women.

It was in the predominantly white-collar jobs done by men that women's pay and conditions are similar to those of men. Overall, about 15 per cent of wives receive the same or

higher hourly earnings as their husbands.

The report says that women's attitude to work differ markedly from men's.

"Girls tend to make educational, training and job choices on the assumption they will be wives and mothers. They will have a working life interrupted for childbirth and child rearing, usually characterized by partial employment so as to enable them to do the domestic work involved in looking after a husband, children, and a home."

Women do not think work unimportant, rather their priorities are different. Young childless women are less attracted to work "because they feel" the pull of anticipated domesticity. However, once women have children, their interest in work heightens.

Even then, women have different criteria about work from men. Especially important are convenient hours of work.

The survey, undertaken in 1980, gives some clues about how the necessary balance between work and home is achieved. Only a small percentage of women who are not working consider themselves "unemployed".

Excluding those not looking for work for family or other reasons, only half of the remainder thought themselves unemployed. One third had registered as unemployed.

Women and Employment: A Lifetime Perspective by Jean Martin and Catherine Roberts (Stationery Office: £9.50).

Record 20m vehicles on the road

Traffic on Britain's roads topped 20 million vehicles for the first time last year (Our Transport Editor writes).

The biggest growth was in large-engined cars despite the fuel crisis. Latest statistics from the Department of Transport show. Imported cars also showed a big growth, from 42 to 45 per cent of the total, although British manufacturers have recently recovered.

The stock of motor cycles and mopeds fell from 1.4 million to 1.3 million. Heavy goods vehicles increased by 3 per cent, to 365,000 vehicles.

Job-seeker lied to help mother

A schoolboy, Linden Blackstock, was so anxious to help his mother out of "desperate financial trouble" that he lied about his age to get part-time work. But it led to his appearance at the Central Criminal Court yesterday where his counsel, Mr John Penry explained the "cruel irony" of his position.

His mother has turned him out because he could not get a full-time job and help to support her. Mr Blackstock, now aged 18, was given an absolute discharge when he admitted obtaining work by deception at Safeways Store, Kensington High Street, in August, 1982.

New idea beats crime, says Hurd

More than half the police forces in England and Wales have started or are planning neighbourhood watch schemes, bringing police officers and communities closer together in crime prevention, a police and local authority conference in Torquay was told yesterday.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, said the figures showed "the breaking through of a new idea". In some areas crime had been reduced by 30 per cent.

Doctors angered over pay review

The British Medical Association urged Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday to publish the recommendations of the review body on their pay, and to honour the award.

The doctors are alarmed at reports that while the review body has recommended an increase of about 7 per cent, Mrs Thatcher is planning to award 3 per cent now and the remainder later in the year.

Equal pensions

There is overwhelming public support for men and women to have the same pension age, preferably 60, and a clear willingness to pay for it through extra contributions, the Equal Opportunities Commission said yesterday.

Call for advance in mental health care

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of mentally ill patients are being discharged from hospital into overcrowded, understaffed, and under-equipped private homes and hotels which are more concerned about making profits than providing care, the Confederation of Health Service Employees said yesterday.

In a report on the future of psychiatric care, the union argues that the present split in responsibility between the health service and local authority social service departments for providing "community care" for the mentally ill has proved an unmitigated disaster in many cases.

The health service, it says, should be given extra funds to provide an integrated service in hospitals and the community for the mentally ill, handicapped, and elderly - funded, in effect, as a National Health and Social Service.

At present, the handing over of further responsibility for providing the services to local authorities "would be a gamble with the lives and welfare of thousands of people", the union said.

Broken marriages to be recorded by doctors

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Family doctors are being given a new set of codes to record broken engagements and marriages, bankruptcies, the loss of a job, and bereavements in a revised coding of diseases and treatments suitable for use on a computer.

The recording of important "life events" have been added to the standard International Classification of Diseases by the Royal College of General Practitioners because such events can trigger illness later.

The events are worth recording "because they may well have an influence on health and

welfare at a later date. Examples are the death of a spouse and a woman's final menstruation", the College says.

Using the international code, doctors can record conditions and illnesses from wax in the ear and arthritis to homosexuality, motorway, and drug addiction (both listed under mental disorders) and heart disease.

Dr Clifford Kay, head of the College's research unit, said the codings could be used to recall and monitor particular groups of patients and to allow doctors to compare their treatment with that by other doctors.

Gummer attacks blast theory

A magazine was at the centre of a controversy yesterday over an article claiming that the Abbeywater water plant explosion last week, in which 10 people were killed, was caused by fundamental design faults.

The magazine, *New Civil Engineer*, also said there were water board oversights at the plant in Lancashire.

But Mr John Gummer, Minister of State for Employment and chairman of the Conservative Party, speaking during a visit to the area, said: "I very much deplore such speculation which is very painful to the people who have suffered already."

"It would have been far better, and in much better taste, if such an article had not been published until the findings of the Health and Safety Executive inquiry are known."

The magazine said the prime cause of the disaster appeared to be the "extraordinary arrogance" of deliberately venting the Wyresdale tunnel directly into the water valve house. That meant that any gas occurring in the system, as well as the air accumulations for which it was

Mr Gummer: "Speculation very painful".

intended, would be released into the valve house.

Mr T. Y. Byrd, the magazine's editor, said last night: "We are 100 per cent sure of our facts."

There was also an angry reaction from Mr Bryan Oldfield, chief executive and deputy chairman of the North West Water Authority, who emphasized the importance of waiting for the inquiry.

He said of the magazine: "It is intolerable for them to seek to pass judgment when they cannot possibly have all the facts."

The first of the 10 people who died in the explosion was buried yesterday in the village church of St Mary at Great Euston, near Blackpool. Dr William McCann, aged 50, a physics teacher in Blackpool, lived in the village of St Michael's-on-Wyre, where most of the dead and injured came from.



Ticket to ride: Alan Whicker getting the first Pinpoint ticket at Euston yesterday.

Credit card machine speeds rail tickets

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The first machine capable of issuing rail tickets automatically to credit card holders has been installed at Euston station in London, and if successful will be extended nationally.

Holders of Barclaycard, Barclays Premier Card, or other approved cards, will be able to buy tickets to the 27 busiest stations in the country.

Add comfort to M-ways, says RAC

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Department of Transport's failure to include service areas in its original plans for London's orbital motorway, the M25, means that all 121 miles will be in use before a single service area is built, the RAC said yesterday.

It added that up to 100,000 cars an hour would be using the M25 when it is completed in two years' time, making it the busiest route in Britain, if not in Europe.

The RAC is pressing the department to drop its insistence on huge service areas offering "all things to all travellers" and to supplement them with smaller "comfort stations" or picnic areas of the type used on German autobahns and French autoroutes.

It wants them introduced on all motorways because the cost of running the big service areas has made them unpopular with operators and left big gaps in the network.

An editorial article in the latest issue of *Road and Car* RAC's magazine for members, said: "Originally intended to have service areas every 25 miles (no more than half an hour's driving time), our somewhat patchwork system of motorways can now involve a continuous journey of up to 130 miles without any access to what Americans call a 'comfort station'."

The Department of Transport said last night that service areas had been planned on the M25 at Dartford and South Mimms.

The machine will dispense the type of ticket required: weekend, away-day, period return, single, and any other special offers. Up to four adults' and four children's tickets can be purchased in one transaction and each card has a credit limit of £150 a day.

The machines, made by the American company NCR, are called Pinpoint and can be programmed by Barclaycard to prevent their use with stolen cards.

The scheme will run for about 12 months, to allow British Rail to evaluate the public's response. More than 100,000 ticket purchases were made by Barclaycard holders at Euston last year. The dispensers will help to reduce the queues and mountains of paper generated during an ordinary credit card sale.

Pupils 'manipulated' in peace studies

By Kenneth Gosling

Children are being politically manipulated through the introduction in schools of courses in peace studies, the authors of a survey say today.

Lady Cox, a trustee of the National Council for Educational Standards, and Dr Roger Scruton, reader in philosophy at Birkbeck College, London University, argue that the courses have behind them a political campaign aimed at implanting unilateralist sentiment in the minds of people young enough to receive it uncritically.

They conclude: "We deny that peace studies can constitute a clearly defined subject at any level. In particular, we believe that peace studies is not a respectable subject for a first degree and is even less respectable, indeed, downright disreputable, as a part of the school curriculum."

They argue that parents should have the right to insist that the issues of war and peace should be taught only as an

W H Smith centres for computers

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The leading high street retailer of home computers, W H Smith, is opening three computer centres specifically designed to sell microcomputers to small businesses.

The first centre will be opened by the retail chain in Crawley, West Sussex, tomorrow, and will be followed later in the year by others in the South of England. If successful the chain is expected to be expanded nationally.

Mr Val Lewthwaite, of W H Smith, said: "Computers are now very much part of every day lives, yet market research shows that about 70 per cent of the small businesses have no computer of any kind. Micro-computer applications can be huge help to small businesses and the professions."

The retail chain has been conducting research over the past three years into the needs of microcomputer users. More than a million small businesses and professional companies - could benefit from microcomputers. The company considers the investment in the centres as a logical extension to its home computer sales operation which sold £28m worth of computers last year.

The centres will be equipped for demonstration and training. The opening times of each centre are to vary according to local needs. Mr Lewthwaite said. Software will also be available at the centres.

The Smith expansion is a big departure for the retail group but is consistent with its interest in high technology. It has created a cable television group whose purpose is to sell services from computer programs to information pages to cable television networks.

Fuel prices may affect holiday guarantees

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

No-surcharge guarantees, now common for package holidays, may be modified for next summer's foreign breaks if Middle East hostilities threaten to raise the prices of fuel to the airlines.

Thomson Holidays, market leader in the industry, is reviewing its surcharges policy and will make a decision on the summer of 1985 in July. Mr John MacNeill, Thomson's managing director, said yesterday.

But Thomson is maintaining its full no-surcharge guarantee for this winter's holidays, for which it announced its plans yesterday with a jump of 43 per cent in the number of holidays on offer at more than 500,000.

Horizon - after Thomson the largest winter holiday operator - said last week that its guarantee would be subject to any fuel increases occasioned by the Middle East hostilities.

Other big tour operators, including Inasur, and Cosmos, will disclose their policies on no-surcharge guarantees within the next few weeks when they bring out their winter brochures.

Thomson is fighting hard on prices for next winter. Its average increase is claimed to be slightly more than 5 per cent.

About 1.5 million holidays are expected to be taken next winter, a 5 per cent on last year. Thomson's target is to increase its market share from 26 per cent last winter to 29 per cent.

Thomson is among those in the industry who are starting to revise downwards estimates of growth in this summer's package holidays market. Overall, the market was now a tenth ahead of last summer.

So many operators had been working on a market growth of 15 per cent or more, the more modest growth rate could mean more discounted holidays nearer the high season months.

Horizon's recently launched budget holiday subsidiary, Broadway, brought out yesterday a supplementary list of holidays promoted as a summer sale. Price are lower by £40 and include holidays in Corfu, Crete, Tenerife, and Majorca.

Horizon, whose market shares fell last summer, is claiming a 30 per cent increase in bookings for this summer.

Savoy Hotel takes charge of Wilton's

By Philip Robinson

One of London's oldest restaurants, Wilton's, in Jermyn Street, which enjoys a reputation for fish and game, is being managed by the Savoy Hotel.

It is the first time the hotel in the Strand has provided head cook and bottler for anything it does not own outright.

In exchange for taking control of ordering food, wine, hiring staff and maintaining the 90-seater restaurant's 200-year-old reputation, Savoy Management has taken a 5 per cent stake in the business, with the promise of a further 5 per cent in two years. It will take a proportion of net profits a management fee.

Mr Giles Shepard, managing director of the Savoy group and chairman of Savoy Management said: "I have been thinking about this for some time. Bringing our hotel and catering expertise to outside restaurants is new for us. We are looking at two or three others but there is nothing close."

The Savoy was invited to take a stake after when the restaurant moved from Bury Street this year. Refurbishing the Jermyn Street property cost more than £500,000 and could not be met by the majority holders at the time, the Hambros family, one of the City's famous merchant banking families, which had owned the restaurant since 1941.

It was decided to sell shares, which meant that the family's stake was reduced from 70 to 30 per cent.

Mr Hambros said yesterday: "There's been a Wilton's restaurant in London since around 1700. Mr grandfather Olaf, who was a great fish eater, brought it into the family. The story goes that during the war when it was in King Street he was eating there."

"A bomb dropped in Piccadilly and the West Country lady who owned the place said her nerve had gone and she was going back to the country. He bought it for around £1,500."

Optimism over £49 air fare to Amsterdam

By Michael Bailly, Transport Editor

The new £49 air fare from London to Amsterdam may go ahead in July after a move by the Dutch Government yesterday.

It is imposing restrictions however, which conflict with Britain's aspirations for liberalization of air travel in Europe, and which were attacked by Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, yesterday as contrary to the consumer interest.

But Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, who is backing the campaign for more competition and cheaper fares in Europe, described the Dutch restrictions as minor and said that he was optimistic that the £49 return would come into effect on July 1.

But he added that the restrictions imposed by the Dutch under an existing bilateral agreement, and that he would be flying out to try to negotiate a new and more liberal agreement with the Netherlands.

The Dutch denied yesterday that they had rejected the £49 fare and said that they would approve it if the four airlines involved - British Airways, KLM, B-Cal, and Air UK - got together a uniform package.

That means that the two independent airlines, B-Cal and Air UK, will have to impose restrictions agreed by the two state airlines, to ensure that competition on the route is minimal.

Around the World with JLW

The property market reviewed by JLW Partners living in 14 countries

The new 1984 edition of the JLW International Property Review contains even more statistical data than previous issues, plus an analysis of rental values in 27 major international centres.

It is invaluable reading for those interested in investment, or occupation of property, at home or abroad. Available now on request from JLW Research Library, Mount Street.

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D-Day Times on sale today

A special reprinted edition of *The Times* commemorating the D-Day landings officially goes on sale today. The reproduction of the 10-page paper of June 7, 1944, contains the first news of the assault by the Allied armada on the beaches of Normandy.

The newspaper reports that the British, United States and Canadian armies had advanced several miles inland "after the greatest operation of its kind in history" and carries dispatches from correspondents on land and with the Royal Air Force pounding coastal defences.



In a packed and excited House of Commons Winston Churchill reports that the invasion is proceeding in "a thoroughly satisfactory manner". King George VI, broadcasting to his people, calls repeatedly for prayer, "a nationwide, per chance a world-wide, vigil of prayer as the great crusade sets forth".

For its part *The Times* is measured, full of relief at the success of the operation and apprehension of what lies ahead. "This is a solemn hour in the life of all the allied nations, an hour for a searching of hearts," it says.

The newspaper is full of the tragedy of the years of war, with lengthy lists of airmen killed in action. Alongside them the luckier ones announce their forthcoming marriages, including an American with his war bride.

The late London edition of *The Times* of June 7, 1944, is on sale at 75p, contained within a four-page wrap-around comprising photographs with assessments of the invasion by Brigadier Peter Young, a young Lieutenant Colonel at Normandy 40 years ago, and by Rear-Admiral Edward Gueritz, a beachmaster on Sword beach.

Conveyancing by building societies will destroy law firms, solicitors say

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Government proposals to allow conveyancing by banks and building societies will lead to closure of solicitors' offices, destroying the nationwide network of legal services and depriving the public of legal choice, the Law Society said yesterday.

The warning came in its evidence to the government committee on conveyancing, in which the society launches its strongest attack yet on the proposals to end its traditional monopoly.

The proposals carry overwhelming dangers it says. Far from widening choice to the public and increasing competition, they will entrench the vast bulk of conveyancing with about 15 of the larger, more powerful lending institutions.

Mr Tony Holland, senior

Law Society council member, said that a nationwide network of 7,500 solicitors' firms would be replaced by a "powerful cartel of 15 financial giants".

"Solicitors' offices will close, contract or amalgamate, leaving large sections of the community without easy access to legal services other than conveyancing," he said.

As a result, he predicted, the "legal rights of many will go by default, or the Government will be forced to expand the number of funded law centres and set up a public defender service to ensure that defendants in the criminal courts are advised, especially in rural areas."

The other part of the Government's proposals, to allow non-solicitor, licensed conveyancers to undertake house transfers, is accepted by

the Law Society, provided there are regulations in the public interest.

But the experiment would be still-born, Mr Holland said, if conveyancing was at the same time opened up to financial and other commercial institutions. The proposals would prevent the licensed conveyancers from becoming established.

"No solicitor or licensed conveyancer would be able to compete on equal terms with the big financial institutions."

Solicitors employed by banks and building societies to undertake conveyancing would face serious conflicts of interest, Mr Holland added.

Such a solicitor would owe his main obligation to his employer, the lender of finance. He must do his job in his employer's interest.

Dons study Joseph plan to limit tenure

By Ngalo Crequer and Sandra Hempel

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals is to make a study of the Government's recent proposals to limit academic tenure for new university lecturers.

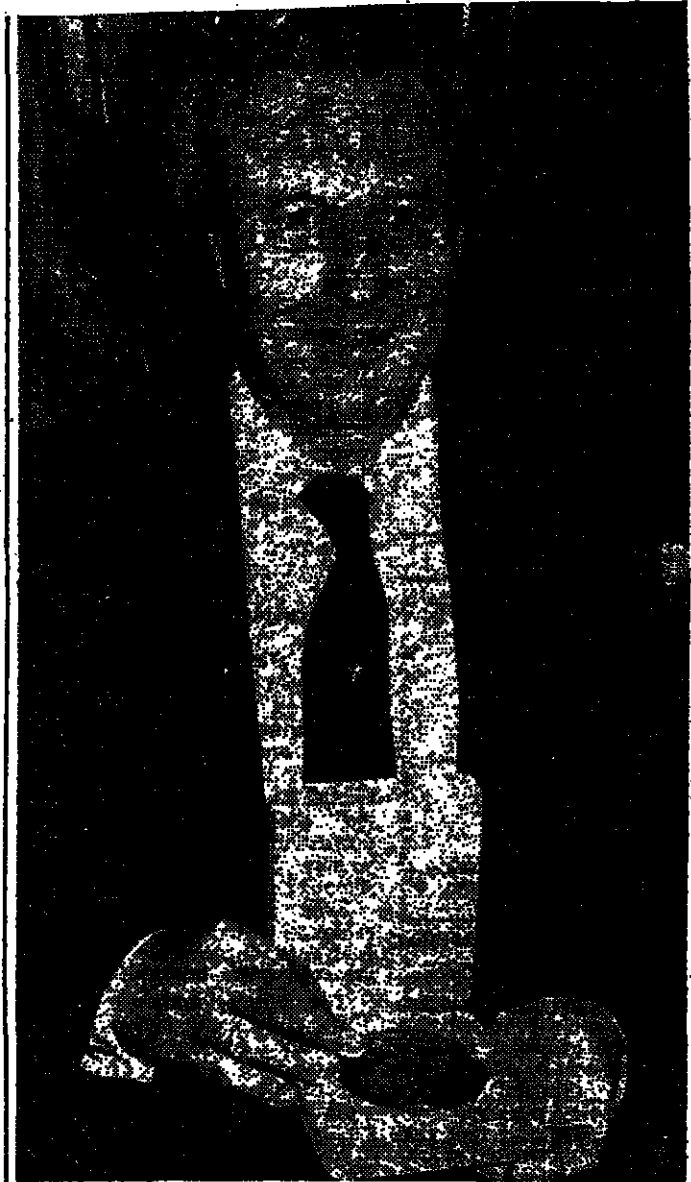
The committee's general purposes group will report in three months on the best way formally to respond to proposals made by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Meanwhile Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer, chairman of the University Grants Committee, said this week that university staff are going to lose their fight to keep academic tenure. He urged academics to give up their campaign which he described as a battle that could not be won.

Sir Peter told a meeting of the Higher Education Foundation in London this week that although tenure, the right to

stay in a job until retirement age, was vigorously defended on the grounds of the need to preserve academic freedom, that argument was probably only half relevant.

He recommended the United States system in which university staff had no tenure but could be made redundant only when there were urgent financial reasons.



The conductor, Sir Colin Davis, after being presented in Hamburg yesterday with the Shakespeare Prize for services to the arts.

Child's plea on video for new parents

A boy aged 10 told yesterday of his starring role in a new video. All he wants in the real life drama is a bag of toffees, a goldfish, and cuddles from a new mother and father.

Derek (his surname cannot be used) lives in a children's home in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and is the first youngster to appear on a Doctor Barnardo's video asking for parents.

Yesterday he was with other children at the opening of a new "adoption shop" in Bradford, the first of its kind in the North where prospective parents including singles can call in and look for a child.

A Barnardo's spokeswoman said: "We made the video so that people can come and sit with a drink and see the children we are trying to place."

Murder charge remand

A farmer accused of attempting to murder his wife Margaret on April 9 was further remanded in custody yesterday by Yate magistrates near Bristol.

Graham Backhouse, aged 43, of Widdon Hill Farm, Horton, near Bristol, is also accused of murdering a neighbour, Mr Colin Bedale-Taylor, aged 63, a retired personnel officer, of The Oathouse, Horton Hill, Horton.

Greenham fine

Catherine Davies, aged 27, a Greenham Common peace camper who jammed the locks of Newbury court with glue, was fined £50 and ordered to pay £76.57 costs and compensation, by magistrates at Wantage, Oxfordshire, yesterday after being found guilty of criminal damage.

£10m Mousetrap

Box office takings for the world's longest-running play, *The Mousetrap*, have exceeded £10m. Last night's performance of Agatha Christie's play at St Martin's Theatre was the 13,112th in the West End since it opened on November 25, 1952.

Death report

The Director of Public Prosecutions is to receive a report into the death of Michael Wellard, aged 16, at Margate after he touched a seafaring railing that had been wired to the electricity mains, Kent police said yesterday.

Transplant child

Richard Stone, aged nine months, from Rampham, Dorset, was doing well yesterday after becoming Britain's youngest kidney transplant patient in a two-hour operation at Guy Hospital, London.

Mail halted

The movement of mail through Peterborough, the main postal distribution centre for East Anglia, was halted yesterday by a 24-hour strike by 800 workers in support of a national pay claim.

Not at home

A letter to a Mr Oaklands of Mill Lane, Teignmouth, advising him that a gas board engineer would call to fit a new meter, was returned by the post office marked "house not built yet".

Hint of cut in farming subsidies

By Hugh Clayton

The present Government is much more likely than Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first Administration to curb the policy of giving farmers expensive production incentives, Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holland-with-Boston, said yesterday.

"The Conservative party is moving rather rapidly, I believe," he said at a press conference about his latest book about farming.

He proposed a system in which farmers produced less, damaged the countryside, less, and imported far fewer feeds, chemicals, and machines. He refused to say why he thought that his opposition to heavy EEC subsidies had gained greater support in the Cabinet since the Conservative election victory last year.

He criticized the policy of Mr Peter Walker who was Minister of Agriculture from 1979 to 1983. "Peter Walker was going up and down the country telling farmers to produce more food. Farmers responded and their income went down."

Mr Body said that heavy subsidies to agriculture has inflated land values and diverted huge investment funds away from industry and into farmland.

He said that the whole system of farming is beholden to imports of inputs - chemicals, fertilizers, and feed - in a way that between 1939 and 1945, it was not. Mr Body added: "Our farming would come to a standstill in two years in a war."

Farming in the Clouds (Maurice Temple)

European elections, page 5

Pressure on Lewisham to bring in illegal budget

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

The Labour majority on Lewisham council in south east London is under intense pressure from the local Labour Party to promise to copy the "Liverpool option" and introduce an unbalanced budget next spring, when the new rate-capping law will be in force.

The party's left wing recently voted out of office the moderates who had kept precarious control of the Labour group of councillors since the 1982 elections. The new leader, Mr Ron Stockbridge, is an avowed supporter of the ultra-left Briefing. The latest edition of that periodical quotes Mr Stockbridge as believing that confrontation with the Government is "inevitable".

He says: "If this Tory Government was faced with four or five authorities plus Liverpool saying that they are not prepared to raise rates of cut services, then I'm confident the Government would be put in a position which would expose them as the oppressor."

Mr Stockbridge is the first leader of the council to be elected not by his fellow councillors but by a new "electoral college" in which delegates of the local Labour Party has a sizable vote.

A similar apparatus in the London borough of Hackney recently replaced the council's left wing leader, Mr Anthony Kendall, with Miss Hilda Kean, who stands for a platform of refusing to raise rents or rates while refusing also to reduce spending.

A series of meetings has recently been convened by Mr Ted Knight, the leader of Lambeth council, to try to build a coalition of Labour councils in London pledged to "do a Liverpool".

According to the Briefing faction within the London Labour Party, a series of illegal acts by London boroughs would force the Government to impose direct rule, which would provoke a popular uprising.

Popular Rollercoaster

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

BBC Radio 4's experimental morning show, *Rollercoaster*, is attracting new listeners to the channel, even if most of those who write to the corporation about it are critical of the experiment.

The show started in April for six months. The Thursday morning venture under the chairmanship of Richard Baker may prove the template for the rest of the station's weekdays if it is thought to work.

Mr Alan Rogers, head of current affairs and magazine programme, said yesterday:

"The general reaction is still rather more against the programme than for it, but it is early days yet with the experiment running until October. We have had a good response but we have not counted the cards (from listeners) yet."

The BBC has carried out audience research on Thursday mornings since the show was introduced. It indicates that audiences are increasing steadily, though the corporation, in keeping with its policy not to release radio ratings, has not said by how much.

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European elections

VAT spree forecast

Germans get top marks

Too much fruit from the vine

Kinnock and Castle give Tories food for thought

By George Clark

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, aided by Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of Labour MEPs in Strasbourg, produced a stack of meat and vegetables at their European election press conference in London yesterday to add colour to their claim that the Government is preparing at the behest of the EEC, to make extensions to value-added tax which will push food prices even higher.

Not only food would be affected, they asserted, but also children's clothes and shoes and books and newspapers, which are at present also zero-rated. The imposition of 15 per cent VAT on fish and chip takeaways was only the start of a move towards tax harmonization which was being supported by Conservative MEPs.

Mrs Castle, who demonstrated behind the food pile how the Englishman's traditional lunch of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding had been put out of most people's reach, barked back to the 1979 general election.

"The Tories said it was just a

Labour smear" when we said in 1979 that they were going to put up VAT from 8 per cent to 12 per cent. I admit, it was an inaccuracy, because in fact they put it up to 15 per cent so, if you hear the words "Labour smear", reach for your pocket-book, because they are about to raid it."

A joint of beef in most families had been replaced by a pound of mince, she said, holding it out for inspection. "The tragedy is that it need not be so. Beef in the European Community costs three times more than on the world market. Three pounds of silver-side costs £6.35 in the Common Market; on the world market the price is £2.40. If we could get it at that price, we would be able to enjoy it as we used to do."

"Our indictment of the Tories is that they have accelerated price increases by manipulating the green pound so that the farmer gets an export subsidy and the housewife has to pay tax on imported food."

"The Conservative Party said at the 1979 election that they

were prepared to freeze the price of surplus products, but British Conservative MEPs have time and time again voted for substantial price increases on what was proposed by the EEC Commission."

The most scandalous example was in 1982, when they voted for a 14 per cent increase. Eventually, the increase was fixed by the Council of Ministers at 9 per cent, but it was an excessive increase which had led to the creation of the present huge surpluses.

Mr Kinnock said the aim of Labour MEPs would be to get a new system, with incentives for efficient production and protection of consumers, but avoiding surpluses. "I do not think the Common Market could replicate the food-support system we had in the UK before 1973, but there would be a movement in that direction, with arrangements to ensure that the small and medium-sized farms were not disadvantaged."

Mr Kinnock also said the British taxpayer paid more than £1,600m to store surplus food and that subsidies to promote cheap food sales outside the EEC, mainly to the Soviet Union, cost £3,400m last year. The Soviet housewife paid 54p a pound for butter, compared with the £1 the British housewife had to pay.

Mrs Castle then turned to the cauliflower and fruit on her "stall", and showed a table (carried left) indicating how produce was being destroyed every minute to keep prices high.

Leading article, page 17

RATE OF FOOD DESTRUCTION IN EEC IN 1982-83

Produce	Rate of destruction in a year	In an hour	In every minute
Cauliflowers	21.7m	2,477	41
Tomatoes	39.7m lb	4,532 lb	75½ lb
Peaches	230m	26,256	438
Pears	116m lb	13,242 lb	221 lb
Apples	1,666m lb	190,200 lb	3,170 lb
Mandarins	27m lb	3,082 lb	51 lb
Oranges	714m	81,507	1,358
Lemons	866m	98,858	1,648

Where every vote helps fill the party coffers

From Michael Binyon Bonn

The real reason, cynics say, why Germany's political parties are doing their best to get voters to the polls for the European parliamentary elections on June 17 is because they need the money.

State financing of elections means that every vote cast for a party represents money flowing into its depleted coffers. And the indications are there will be a high turn-out in West Germany - to the relief of the party treasurers.

As in many countries, Europe itself is hardly an issue in this election. Almost everyone is in favour of the European Community - which for Germany

has become almost an *ersatz* Fatherland, giving the Federal Republic influence and political weight it would still be hesitant to use in isolation.

Even the Greens, who have denounced the EEC as a capitalist club and a militarist block, do not favour withdrawal, but want to send deputies to Strasbourg, where they can begin the "greening" of Europe.

Campaign arguments therefore do not turn on the benefits of the Community to Germany, the country's very high net contributions or the wrangling over the budget: the Social Democrats (SPD) largely support the line taken by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and are equally

interested in getting Europe moving again.

But the election has assumed importance as a national test of the Government's popularity 15 months after the 1983 general election. And the SPD has called on voters to use it as such, giving a clear rebuff to the conservative policies pursued by the Government.

For the Opposition the timing of the election could not be more opportune; Chancellor Kohl's coalition is grappling with the worst outbreak of industrial unrest for many years, has barely recovered from the fiasco of the abortive proposals for an amnesty for those evading taxes on political donations, and now has to

reckon with instability within the coalition itself caused by the turbulence in the Free Democratic Party (FDP) that follows the announcement by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party leader, that he was resigning before 1987.

For the Free Democrats the election is also of crucial importance. If they do badly - and a recent poll said they had the support of only three per cent of the electorate - their present difficulties in defining their policies and projecting a separate image

if they overcome this hurdle, they will once again have demonstrated their ability to hang on by their fingertips to political power

be sending in wild under-estimates of expected yields.

Already this year the Commission has discovered the almost certain existence of some six million hectares of wine, which were never declared when it was making its original calculations on the amount of money needed.

The task force will investigate new methods of quality control, and try to stop the growing fraudulent practice whereby table grapes and thin quality wines are somehow sold off for Community-aided distillation.

The ministers agreed that the Community no longer had control of the wine statistics, on which calculations were based. Several countries appeared to

Getting to the bottom of the EEC wine lake

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

A wine task force to plumb the secrets of the EEC wine lake has been approved by Community agricultural ministers. Its job is to track down the cheating and fraud which has helped to create a wine surplus estimated large enough to fill 16,000 Olympic-size swimming pools and which will cost the Community some £490m this year (£23m more than the promised British rebate).

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Euro-poll reflects British reluctance

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Only 36 per cent of British voters mean to turn out for the European elections on June 14, according to the latest Euro-barometer opinion poll drawn up by the Gallup organization. This compares with the 32.8 per cent who actually turned out in 1979 at the last direct elections.

The poll, conducted in March and April, generally shows the British as the most negative about what they prefer to call the Common Market and what other countries prefer to call the European Community.

According to the commentary, analysis shows that the name "European Community" is chosen more often by those favourable to the Community, whereas those who are unfavourable tend to prefer the more restrictive term "Common Market".

The pollsters believe the predicted British turn-out may prove to be a little low, but they expect to see at least 55 per cent vote in every other country, with an average poll in all ten countries of 64 per cent. The average is bumped slightly higher by the fact that voting is compulsory in Belgium and Luxembourg, but there is no disguising the fact that in other EEC countries the percentage of the electorate meaning to vote is nearly twice as big as in Britain.

Two main reasons appear from the poll. The first is that the British seem to be largely unaware that elections are taking place. Only 10 per cent of those aware through the media of the existence of the Parliament had read anything about the elections - a three times lower figure than the Community average.

The second reason appears to be British dissatisfaction with the Community in general and Parliament in particular.

The figures show that 56 per cent of the British believe that their country has not benefited at all from Community membership. This compares with the next most dissatisfied group - the Danes at 36 per cent - and a Community average of 30 per cent.

Among those who do accept that Britain has drawn some advantage from membership, there remains a very jaundiced view. Some 53 per cent believe Britain has received less benefit than any other country and only 22 per cent feel it has had equal treatment.

As far as Parliament is concerned, the British - with the Danes a close second - would like to see its very few powers reduced even more. This is no doubt a reflection of the way in which Parliament has voted in recent months to block payment of Britain's budget rebate. At the same time about a third of the British continue to think - as they have since 1977 - that Parliament should have more powers than at present.

These enthusiasts are presumably the same people in Britain who, through thick and thin, have stuck to the idea of greater unification down the years. These now number 17 per cent compared with 14 per cent 10 years ago, while another 45 per cent want some further integration, compared with just 23 per cent then. In every other country - with the exception of France - enthusiasm for a united Europe has tailed off over the period.

WHO VOTES MOST: PERCENTAGE TURNOUTS

	Last general election before 1978 European elections	European elections 1979	Last general election before 1978	European elections 1979
Belgium	93.7 (17/12/78)	91.3	84.5	90-92
Denmark	88.7 (15/2/77)	46.8	88.4 (10/1/84)	55
West Germany	80.1 (9/10/78)	65.9	85.1 (6/3/83)	67
France	82.8 (12/3/78)	60.7	70.4 (14/6/81)	73
Ireland	76.3 (16/6/77)	63.6	72.5 (24/11/82)	55
Italy	89.9 (3/5/78)	85.5	89 (26/6/83)	76
Luxembourg	90.1 (26/5/74)	88.9	88.9 (10/6/79)	88-90
Holland	88 (25/7/77)	57.8	81 (9/6/82)	64
Britain	32.8 (3/5/79)	32.6	72.2 (9/6/83)	36
EEC Average	85.4	62	81.2	64

*1981 elections for both national and European parliaments held on same day

Tonight at 9.30, Tom Stoppard's dramatisation of the Lech Walesa you didn't know.

What you've just done to this paper, he did to Poland and Poland did to his life.

5.00 Countdown. The popular panel game which tests your dexterity with words and numbers.

5.30 Everybody Here.

6.00 What a Picture! John Hedgecoe, Professor of Photography at the Royal College of Art, looks at the problems of good Action and Sports photography.

6.30 Post Natal Depression.

7.00 Channel 4 News. How France's angry rich have turned their backs on the established political parties and taken the European Elections into their own hands.

7.50 Comment.

8.00 Pushing the Limits. One of the world's top rock climbers takes on his toughest challenge: ascending a frozen waterfall in Switzerland.

8.30 American Caesar. A biography of General Douglas MacArthur.

9.00 Soap.

9.30 Film on Four: Squaring the Circle. Tom Stoppard's gripping drama about Lech Walesa's personal struggle to establish a free trade union within the strait jacket of Soviet socialism. Bernard Hill plays Solidarity's charismatic leader.

11.25 Lifers. A remarkable series about convicts sentenced to life imprisonment. Tonight's programme focusses on a self-confessed master-criminal serving two life sentences for the 'Thames Torso Murders'.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

4

Gulf states failing to muster support for censure of Iran at UN

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

A diplomatic initiative by Gulf states to condemn Iran for attacks on neutral shipping is failing to generate enough support from the UN Security Council, where a majority believe that a more even-handed censure is necessary to avoid inflaming the situation.

Moscow runs eye over Syrian heir apparent

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Arab sources said yesterday that Mr Rifaat Assad, the Syrian Vice-President, had discussed Soviet concerns over rising tensions in the Gulf during Moscow talks this week, and that Soviet leaders had voiced support for Syria's attempts to defuse the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Vice-President Assad arrived in Moscow on Monday for a "friendly visit". In March Mr Geidar Aliyev, the Politburo member who deals with Middle Eastern affairs, visited Damascus in a vain effort to persuade Syria to reach a rapprochement with Iraq. Mr Aliyev was successful, however, in persuading the Syrians to use their influence with Iran in an attempt to end the Gulf fighting.

Moscow recently cemented ties with Baghdad and is supplying arms to Iraq, but none the less claims to want an end to the "senseless conflict" in the Gulf.

Arab sources said Moscow was interested in reactivating its Middle East policy and regain-

ing a role in the region. The Kremlin also wanted to take a close look at Mr Assad, who is the brother of President Hafez Assad and was recently made one of his deputies. President Assad is not in good health and it is thought that the Vice-President, who controls the security forces in Damascus, might succeed him.

Moscow has said it fears that Washington could use an appeal for help from the Arab states to intervene militarily in the Gulf. Pravda said recently that there was the "smell of a big new American venture" following the threat to free navigation in the Straits of Hormuz and its implications for Western oil supplies.

On Tuesday Vice-President Assad met Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, and Mr Boris Ponomarev, a candidate Politburo member. The two men offered continued support to Syria, Moscow's main Middle East ally, and blamed Israel and the United States for regional tensions.

ready to abide by a UN resolution affirming the right of freedom of navigation in the Gulf, if the Security Council is even-handed in its rebuke. The only firm support that the Gulf states are receiving for their initiative is from the Arab group, which is represented by one member on the Security Council - Egypt.

Except for the main participants, most countries have been cautious in their statements so as not to annoy either side in the Gulf conflict during the council debate, which continued yesterday. Japan and West Germany, considerably dependent on Gulf oil, urged restraint and warned against outside intervention.

Behind these low-key pronouncements lies a respect for Iran's military prowess in the region, and a belief that it does not issue empty warnings when its interests are perceived to be threatened.

If the Gulf Cooperation Council states - Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates - fail to compromise on the resolution, so that it can gain enough support for adoption, it will be the first time the Security Council has behaved in a way that pleases Iran.

● ATHENS: Greece does not propose to ban its merchant ships from going to the Gulf although several Greek vessels were hit by Iraqi fire in recent months.

Mr George Katsifaras, the Minister of Merchant Marine, said a ban would have created "undesirable and dangerous complications for international sea transport".

He added, however, that crew members of Greek-flag vessels headed for the Gulf area were entitled to break their contract with impunity if they did not wish to take the risk.



Intransigent Iman: Ayatollah Khomeini telling MPs at the Jamaran Mosque: "America has no guts".

Arms race breaking all records

By Henry Stanhope

The arms race between the superpowers is likely to result in the biggest build-up of nuclear stockpiles since such weapons were first developed in the 1940s, it is claimed today.

A report by the University of Bradford's School of Peace Studies says that the most noticeable increase should be in long-range or strategic systems, with the United States and Soviet Union doubling the size of their arsenals between 1982 and the early 1990s.

New American weapons on the way are the MX land-based missile, the submarine-launched Trident 2, the B1 and Stealth bombers and at least 6,000 nuclear cruise missiles.

Those being produced by the Russians are the SSX24 and SSN25 missiles, the Black-jack bomber and at least three new types of cruise missile.

The report puts the present number of United States nuclear warheads at 10,729, including 1,500 deployed during the past two years. Although the Soviet Union has only 8,087, theirs tend to be larger and more destructive.

One of the "more disturbing" developments is the way in which Britain, France and China seem to be expanding their arsenals.

Britain, for instance, is not only buying the Trident 2 from the United States to replace Polaris, but has bought 69 more M109 nuclear-capable howitzers from the United States in the past two years.

Israeli officers admit they knew of anti-Arab bomb plot

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Two Israeli Army officers confessed in the Jerusalem district court yesterday that they had known of a Jewish terrorist plot to bomb a car belonging to a West Bank Arab mayor and had not tried to prevent it.

The bomb at the garage doorway of the home of Mayor Ibrahim Tawil of El Bireh went off, blinding an Israeli sapper.

The accused appeared in court for a hearing of the state's request to extend their detention order until the end of the proceedings. Judge Shlomo Wiener reserved his decision until next week and the officers remained in custody. The ban on publishing their names was also extended.

Dr Orr Stendel, defending the more senior officer, told the judge that his client had not belonged to the terrorist organi-

zation. A friend had informed him of the bomb plot and asked him to alert the second accused to caution a sapper who might be coming to the mayor's home. The defence lawyer said his client passed on the request, but had not reported it to superiors. He went on to explain that the accused lived in the West Bank settlement of Shiloh and would have been ostracized if he had not supported the conspiracy. Secondly, reporting to superiors would have involved disclosing his source, an old friend.

The sapper, Suleiman Hirbawi, was summoned after the cars of the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah exploded simultaneously. He was ordered to inspect the car of the Mayor of El Bireh. The second accused accompanied him to the scene and was at his side when the bomb went off.

Sheffield steals the China show

Peking (AP) - The 15th round of detailed talks between Britain and China on the future of Hong Kong after 1997 began here yesterday with a chat about football.

The talks were expected to touch on sensitive issues such as whether China will send troops to Hong Kong when it recovers sovereignty, but subjects were light during a five-minute press call.

The Division Two English league club, Sheffield United, was to play an exhibition game at the Workers Stadium in Peking later in the day and the British Ambassador, Sir Richard Evans explained that the steel town of Sheffield has two soccer teams: United and Wednesday.

The latter's unusual name, he suggested amid great laughter, might be translated as "Aushan Libaisan." Aushan is China's major steel-producing city and "Libaisan" means Wednesday.

The two-day 15th round comes during the second phase of talks that began after Mrs Thatcher's visit to Peking in September 1982. A newcomer at the table was the recently arrived British head of chancery in Peking, Mr Peter Thomson.

Last Friday's remark by China's senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, that China will station troops in Hong Kong after 1997 sent a shudder through the colony's stock market.

Ethiopians protest at delays in food aid

Geneva - No food shipments have arrived at Ethiopian ports since the end of March and "food is increasingly being used by some countries as a political instrument", Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis, said yesterday. He is here for talks with relief agencies (Alan McGregor writes).

Only 8,000 tonnes of relief wheat now remain - sufficient for about a month on the basis of 500 grammes daily per person among the hardest hit of the 5.2 million in the five drought-stricken provinces of Tigré, Wolle, Gondar, Eritrea and Sidamo.

The response to an appeal two months ago had so far been unsatisfactory. Also, 40 per cent of the 400 distribution lorries were immobilized because of lack of spares. (A UN official here said 30,000 tonnes of wheat from the world food programme was due to arrive next month but some of it might be delayed.)

Britons cleared of drugs charge

Copenhagen (AP) - Two Britons were acquitted here of smuggling 187lb of hashish into Denmark and hiding it in the basement of the Canadian Ambassador's residence.

Declan James Byrne, aged 35, and Anthony Kelvin Dowell, aged 28, both of Birmingham, were arrested along with the ambassador's maid, Lene Frandsen, aged 36, who has already been jailed for two and a half years.

Adulterer to die

Khartoum (AFP) - A man has been sentenced to death by hanging and a woman to 100 lashes for adultery which resulted in her pregnancy.

Dulles blamed

The late Allen Dulles (above), once head of the CIA, arranged the escape from justice of the Nazi war criminal Walter Rautt. Mr John Loftus, a former Justice Department investigator, claimed in Boston. He said it happened when Mr Dulles worked for the wartime OSS, the CIA's predecessor. Rautt died in Chile two weeks ago.

Ankara (Reuters) - eight villages were evacuated when flooding threatened to engulf homes after a sluice gate burst in a dam near Adana, in south-east Turkey. The dam poured out 1,000 cubic metres per second through the damaged gate.

Major arrested

Major Robin Lee, aged 44, of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who disappeared after failing to report to his unit at Dülmen, West Germany, 17 days ago, is back in Germany in military custody following his arrest in Britain last Friday.

Brazil epidemic

Salvador de Bahia, Brazil (AFP) - An epidemic of gastroenteritis has killed 812 children in the northern state of Bahia since January 1. Each year 200,000 Brazilians die of the disease.

Hostage freed

Salerno (AP) - Signor Pietro Fenotti, 71-year-old steel industrialist kidnapped near his home in northern Italy on March 5, was freed yesterday here. Police were not sure how much his family paid.

Gelli takes P2 inquiry by surprise

From John Karle Rome

Signor Licio Gelli, fugitive head of the banned P2 Masonic lodge, has surprised the Italian Parliament's commission of inquiry into his activities by sending, from his hiding place, a signed 24-page memorandum defending its record.

The memorandum was handed on Tuesday evening to Signor Tino Anselmi, chairman of the commission, by a lawyer representing Signor Gelli, who escaped last August from a Swiss prison and is believed to be in South America.

The commission, which has been sitting for more than two years and is due to wind up this summer, was recently at the centre of political controversy because a draft report by Signor Anselmi, a Christian Democrat Deputy, suggested that a list found of more than 980 alleged members, many prominent in public life, was substantially authentic.

In his memorandum, Signor Gelli said the list, besides members contained also the names of "sympathizers and of my friends".

Police and doctors in the dark Solidarity hopes trial will spotlight abuses

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

An epic trial, charged with the turbulent political emotions that have dogged Poland since the banning of Solidarity, begins today in the dour, squat building of the Warsaw court-house. Two policemen and two doctors are accused of causing the death of Grzegorz Przemyski, a 19-year-old student who in the past year has become a martyr for the opposition to General Jaruzelski.

The Solidarity opposition and its sympathizers have never been in any doubt that the boy was killed as the direct result to a beating by the police and two ambulance men. In various open letters and appeals to General Jaruzelski, they have claimed that there has been a cover-up and that the state prosecutor has been trying to dodge his responsibility.

The authorities, who have taken a year to prepare the case, deny these charges and have let it be known that the trial, with more 70 witnesses, will be open to foreign observers.

Przemyski, the son of the poet and Solidarity activist Barbara Sadowska, was celebrating the end of his school leaving examinations on May 12 last year. Riding piggy back with one of his classmates in Warsaw's Castle Square, he was stopped by police and asked for his documents. There was a scuffle and he was taken to a police station. According to some witnesses in the preliminary testimony, Przemyski was beaten there. According to the authorities, "Przemyski was aggressive and behaved strangely".

An emergency ambulance was called and the attendants had to use force to restrain him. At the ambulance station he was examined by a psychiatrist who said he could find no bodily injuries and directed him to a psychiatric clinic.

Mrs Sadowska arrived and argued against this decision. He was taken home, but his condition deteriorated and

Jaruzelski sacks two ministers

Warsaw - Poland's Minister for Engineering Industry, Mr Edward Lukasz, whose department has come under official fire for low exports to the West, has been dismissed (Reuters reports). So has Mr Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for Labour, wages and Social Services.

Recent wage settlements have been criticized as undermining government efforts to cut inflation.

eventually a local practitioner summoned by the mother, decided that the school boy had serious internal injuries and should be in hospital. After an operation on May 14, he died.

Although the charges against the six men allege manslaughter and criminal neglect rather than murder, Solidarity sympathizers view the trial as an important symbolic event in which police powers will be subjected to public scrutiny for the first time since martial law was declared in the winter of 1981.

The case has been accompanied by mysterious events. When Mrs Sadowska's lawyer, Mr Maciej Bednarek, was prosed deeply into the events surrounding the death of her son, he suddenly found himself under arrest, charged among other things with giving assistance to a deserter from the Zomo riot police. He has denied the charges but can no longer act as a defence counsel for Mrs Sadowska.

When another lawyer alleged a cover-up, he was immediately summoned to the Interior Ministry and notified of charges of anti-state slander. Classmates of Przemyski were thoroughly questioned by the security police and at least one potential witness from the school was kidnapped for a number of hours.

The two policemen, even after being identified by the schoolfriends of Przemyski, were allowed to continue working at the police station.

More die in Haiti unrest

Port-au-Prince (AFP) - Demonstrators clashed with Haitian troops at the north coast city of Cap-Haïtien yesterday. Between two and five people were killed and several injured.

The trouble started when slum-dwellers from the La

Fossatte District tried to loot food stocks at a depot run by Care, the American humanitarian organization.

A radio statement claimed last night the President Duvalier had ordered the food to be given to residents in return for labour on public works projects.

Soviet fury at 'spies' from West

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

The British Embassy yesterday confirmed that it had had "exchanges" with the Soviet authorities over an alleged incident last month in Leningrad involving Captain John Harvey-Samuel, the British Naval Attaché. At the same time American sources in Moscow said Mr Roland Harnas, the US Consul in Leningrad, had been assaulted there last month.

The incidents appear to be part of a Soviet campaign to encourage vigilance by ordinary citizens against alleged Western "spies" at a time of East-West tension.

Both Red Star, the armed forces newspaper, and Moscow Radio reported last Friday on an alleged increase in Western espionage in Leningrad. The reports named Captain Harvey-Samuel and Lieutenant-Commander Jeffrey Lipscomb, the US Assistant Naval Attaché, claiming the two men had been detained on April 24 photographing "industrial installations".

A British Embassy spokesman said yesterday that the embassy had rejected the Soviet version of events at the beginning of May. The spokesman said Captain Harvey-Samuel had not been taking photographs in Leningrad.

Last Sunday Mr John Burnett, a First Secretary and head of security at the British Embassy, was expelled from Moscow in retaliation for the expulsion from Britain of a Senior Soviet diplomat and KGB agent.

Red Star claimed that, when detained, Lieutenant-Commander Lipscomb had "unceremoniously declared that his superiors had instructed him check conditions at industrial enterprises in Leningrad".

Gaddafi arrests sixth Briton

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Another Briton has been arrested in Libya, the sixth to be taken into custody by Colonel Gaddafi's police since the start of last month's siege in St James's Square.

Iraq also made clear yesterday that two British expatriates, who have been held in jail for up to five years, will not be released before two Iraqis now in prison in this country.

The latest prisoner in Libya was picked up on May 15 in Benghazi, but confirmation reached the Foreign Office in London only yesterday.

Representations on his behalf have been made to the Government in Tripoli, together with demands for consular access. But similar requests in respect of the other five in detention without trial have been greeted so far by a stony silence.

Meanwhile, Sir Geoffrey Howe repeated in the Commons last week Britain's refusal to do a deal involving five

Libyans, who are in prison in Britain awaiting trial on bombing charges.

The two expatriates in Iraq are Mr John Smith, a businessman who was sentenced to 20 years in 1979 on a charge of bribing officials - and a Mr Haggard, aged 67, who was jailed for a similar period in 1981 for allegedly being in contact with "an anti-Iraqi terrorist network".

Britain has repeatedly made representations on their behalf. But it is Mr Ramadan himself who has now made clear his Government's official rejection of this plea through an interview in a Kuwaiti weekly newspaper Al-Majalis.

The Iraqis in prison in Britain, to whom he refers, were jailed several years ago in connexion with the assassination in London of Mr Abdel Razzak al-Nayef, former Iraqi Prime Minister.



Royal visit: President Carstens of West Germany (centre) and his wife, Veronica (left), welcoming King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia to Bonn.

Storm over Botha visit

Huddleston is invited to No 10

By Richard Dowden

Bishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, was invited to meet Mrs Thatcher last night to discuss the visit by Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, on Saturday.

It is the first time in the movement's 25-year history that a representative has been invited to Downing Street and indicates that Mrs Thatcher is anxious to demonstrate the strength of her opposition to apartheid.

Earlier, at a press conference, the bishop said there was plenty of room for talks in the resolution of the conflict in South Africa, "but it must be talks between the South African Government and the leaders of the African people, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, who are now in prison. Any other kind of talk is just talk."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement is planning a protest march in London on Saturday, from Hyde Park Corner to

Jubilee Gardens, on the South Bank, but it is unlikely to be heard or seen by Mr Botha.

He is expected to arrive at Heathrow in a private jet from Zurich at 10.45 am and will be flown by helicopter to lunch at Chequers. There will be a brief photo call after lunch before he returns to the airport at about 2.30. He is unlikely to be in Britain more than five hours.

Yesterday a Downing Street spokesman said: "There will be no joint statement. If Mr Botha decides to make a statement, it will be entirely on his own."

It is understood that when he returns to Heathrow he will read a statement to the press, but that there will be limited opportunity to ask questions.

He is not due in West Germany, the next stop on his European tour, until Tuesday and it is not clear where he will be until then.

Mr Robert Hughes, Labour MP for Aberdeen North and Anti-Apartheid Movement, said yesterday that Mr Botha would

be seeking support for "so-called constitutional reforms", relaxation of the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa, support for the relaxation of UN resolutions on Namibia, and more sporting links with South Africa.

He said tens of thousands would come to the protest on Saturday, which will be preceded by a demonstration in Mrs Thatcher's Finchley constituency.

● LISBON: Mr Botha met his Portuguese counterpart, Dr Mario Soares, for more talks yesterday on relations with Angola and Mozambique.

Of Lisbon's morning newspapers only the Communist O Dia criticized the visit, under the headlines "Soares to strengthen relations with racists".

Other newspapers highlighted Mr Botha's statements praising the Portuguese community in South Africa and Portugal's diplomatic help in bringing about a pact between Pretoria and Maputo earlier this year.

Students stage sit-in to back school boycotts

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

More than 1,000 students, both black and white, staged a mass sit-in and protest march at the English-language University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg yesterday against inequalities between White and black school education.

The demonstrations were part of a national day of protest called by student organizations in support of boycotts at schools, colleges and universities throughout the country.

Outside the Great Hall at Witwatersrand, Miss Kate Philip, the president of the National Union of South African Students, declared: "We must oppose detentions, bannings and the gutter education system and strive for change, as it is the only way to bring peace to this country. The day of protest was deliberately set for yesterday, the eve of the Republic Day holiday, the twenty-third anniversary of South Africa's break with the Commonwealth."

Other newspapers highlighted Mr Botha's statements praising the Portuguese community in South Africa and Portugal's diplomatic help in bringing about a pact between Pretoria and Maputo earlier this year.

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In 1876, unable to foresee the coming invention
of the telephone, thousands of people wasted a lot of time
learning Morse code.

Employers lock out more men in Germany

From Michael Binyon Bonn

The German engineering strike took a sharp turn for the worse yesterday after the breakdown of renewed talks between the metalworkers' union and the employers on Tuesday evening. Employers responded yesterday morning with widespread lockouts in Hesse.

The employers had offered to cut the working week for shift and night workers from 40 to 38 hours, but this was swiftly rejected by IG Metall, the engineering union, as it would affect only about 14 per cent of the workforce. The union was adamant that the employers should make a general five-hour cut in the working week.

The swift breakdown of talks further embittered the atmosphere, and yesterday 17 industrial unions affiliated to the German Trades Union Federation called on their members in Hesse to stage sympathy strikes in solidarity with the locked out metalworkers. IG Metall has already appealed to an industrial court to declare lock-outs illegal as they violate the constitution of the Hesse Land, and a Frankfurt court began hearing the complaint yesterday.

The Volkswagen car company has sent 100,000 employees on a compulsory one-week holiday because of a shortage of components, and by yesterday Ford was the only car firm still working.

Irish priest denies role in murder of mayor

Bacolod, Philippines (Reuters, AFP) - Father Niall O'Brien, the Irish priest accused of taking part in the killing of a mayor and four other people in the central Philippines, told a court yesterday that he was in Manila for several days before and after the murder.

He said he had been a friend of Pablo Sola, mayor of the town of Kabankalan near here, for almost 20 years.

Father O'Brien, Father Brian Gore, an Australian, and six church workers have denied murdering the mayor and his four aides on March 10, 1982. A Filipino priest has already been acquitted. Father O'Brien told Judge Emilio Legaspi that he went to Manila on February 8, 1982, and returned to his church on March 22 after attending a convention and taking annual leave.

Asked whether it would have been possible for him to have gone back to Bacolod on the night of March 10, he said: "If I had a private jet or borrowed a helicopter... but, even then, I could not do it." A German priest testified that he had had dinner in Manila with Father O'Brien on the night of March 10.

The Irish priest's former cook earlier said his employer was present during the ambush and gave him 1,000 pesos (£50), as "reward for his participation".



East meets West: Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister for External Trade, welcomes Mr Zhao at Orly airport.

Sun shines on Zhao's visit to Paris

Paris (Reuters) - The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, met President Mitterrand in Paris yesterday at the start of a six-nation West European tour that will take him to Belgium, Scandinavia and Italy.

Mr Zhao, who will spend five days in France, arrived in bright sunshine at the Elysee Palace where a guard of honour lined

the steps. M Mitterrand greeted him warmly.

Mr Zhao was expected to discuss with M Mitterrand a wide range of international problems including East-West relations, France and China share a desire to maintain a distance from the two superpowers.

The left-wing newspaper *Le Matin* commented: "Zhao has

come to show that China has a continuing political identity, which leads Peking to play a subtle balancing game between the superpowers."

The main purpose of Mr Zhao's 18-day tour is to boost trade and cooperation and French commentators said he was likely to discuss China's desire to deal with a strong, united European Community.

Aborigines contaminated in British nuclear tests

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

Some Aborigines were contaminated by the British atomic tests in South Australia, the Federal Government has admitted.

Senator Peter Walsh, the Minister for Resources and Energy, said that a full inquiry might be necessary. It had been verified that at least four aborigines had been exposed to radiation hazards from the nuclear tests, and more may have received dangerous doses.

The admission by Canberra follows repeated reports that Aborigines were exposed to radiation, and the disclosure by a diving RAF technician, John Burke, that he found the bodies of four Aborigines after what had been described as "minor trials" at the Maralinga test site in 1963.

Mr Burke's revelation was made only days before he died of cancer, which he claimed was

a result of his work on the British atomic test programmes. He had not spoken out before because he believed that he was still bound by the Official Secrets Act.

The British High Commission in Canberra made it clear on Tuesday that people who took part in the British nuclear tests at Maralinga and elsewhere in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s "and who have information concerning their individual self are entirely free to make such information available to the Australian authorities". The High Commission said that this included British servicemen at the tests.

Mr Walsh's admission was contained in an answer to a parliamentary question on Tuesday. A spokesman for his department said later that when the Senator spoke of the four

Aborigines exposed to radiation he was referring to those mentioned in the report of the Australian Ionizing Radiation Advisory Council on the British tests, published last year.

However, the senator said that there were also written reports by a native patrol officer near Maralinga at the time of the tests, which said that "natives have been living well inside the Maralinga prohibited zone continuously from before the establishment of the atomic weapons testing grounds".

Mr Walsh added: "The possibility that other Aborigines were in the area at some time between 1953 and 1957 has always existed."

"There is, I believe, one verified report that Aborigines were contaminated. Whether they were actually in the area at the time an atomic took place is not known."

New victims of Zia's drive to Islamic fundamentalism

Opposition defy political ban

Islamabad - The movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), which met in Peshawar on Monday rejected General Zia's election plan and demanded that polls should be held strictly under the suspended constitution of 1973 (Hasan Akhtar writes).

The military government in the North West Frontier province has banned the entry of 14 MRD leaders.

Ahmedi sect facing purge in Pakistan

From Our Own Correspondent, Karachi

Reinforcing its appeal to Muslim fundamentalists, the martial law regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq is bearing down hard on a little known Muslim sect known as Ahmediyas after its founder Mirza Ghulam Ahmed.

They have been banned from calling themselves Muslims, from calling their religion Islam, from using the word *masjid* or mosque, to describe their place of worship, and from using various other Muslim words to describe their prayers and practices.

These bans are enforced under an ordinance which threatens them with imprisonment for up to three years and an unlimited fine.

The Muslim mullahs and maulvis in Islamic Pakistan are now encouraged to call for further restrictions on the sect, and the Government has begun compiling a list of Ahmediyas in senior government positions. Both the Ahmediyas and their tormentors believe that this can only be preliminary to a widespread purge.

The Ahmediyas, who are also known as Qadianis after the birthplace of the founder, now in Indian Punjab, believe him to be another - though lesser - prophet of Islam, also to be the second incarnation of Jesus Christ, and avatar of the Hindu Krishna. They are a missionary sect, however, who set out to bring their converts to Islam, belief in one God, his Prophet Muhammad, and the Koran.

They worship Allah in much the same way as regular Muslims, with prayers five times a day and the faithful summoned to prayer.

The Ahmediyas are being careful to keep a low profile at present, fearful that drawing attention to themselves by protests or objections could bring down even worse action against them.

Now that they have been compelled to register as non-Muslims they could face the religious punishment that awaits converts away from Islam: they could be stoned to death.

At the Qadiani mosque, where the call to prayers is done *mezco* voice in a busy commercial section of Karachi, the gates are bolted and guarded by two tall young volunteers from the community. Volunteers over 40 do different work clerical, or supervisory, but the under-forties provide some measure of security against the rage of the righteous.

The volunteers, who were anxious not to be identified, spoke fearfully of "the general agitation against our organization", and complained that it was not the business of a government to decide who is a Muslim and who is not.

The present leader of the sect, Inayatullah Khan, who has been in London, where he has been hoping to encourage some expressions of regret at the moves against his followers.

Punjab attacks kill 10

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

As Kashmir returned to normal after a spate of protest demonstrations against the riots in Bombay and Bhiwandi, a wave of terrorist attacks in Punjab claimed 10 lives in the past 24 hours.

Five people, including two border security policemen, were

shot dead in the Amritsar district; three others were shot in a village in Batala; a Punjab State Electricity Board architect was murdered in Patiala; and a shopkeeper was whacked to death with swords and another seriously injured in the town of Taranagar.

Wafd chief insists poll was rigged

From Alice Brinton Cairo

The results of Egypt's parliamentary elections have, not surprisingly, drawn fire from all the opposition leaders. The official returns form Sunday's voting, announced by Mr Hassan Abu Basha, the Minister of the Interior, gave President Mubarak's National Democratic Party 391 of the 448 seats in the new Parliament, which will assemble on June 23.

The only other party to get the 8 per cent of the vote required by the electoral law to qualify for seats in Parliament was the New Wafd, which finished with 57.

This did not appear to console the New Wafd leader, Mr. Foad Siragaddin, who denounced the elections as a farce, and repeated charges that the National Democrats had rigged them. His accusations

Mr Abu Basha: Defended poll results.

were echoed by the other three opposition party leaders who failed to get the necessary 8 per cent.

Since the elections all the opposition groups have charged that NDP partisans stormed some polling stations, ejected voters and stuffed ballot boxes. The Interior Minister said on Tuesday that such accusations "conflicted completely with reality and were meant to cast doubts on the soundness of the election".

Cooking oil victims besiege Gonzalez

From Harry Debelins, Madrid

Scores of victims of Spain's mysterious "toxic syndrome" gathered outside the residence of Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, yesterday to shout out their demand for fresh research into the deadly disease which the authorities blame on adulterated cooking oil.

Doubts were cast on the cooking oil theory last week, when a scientific research report, prepared for the National Commission for the Toxic Syndrome, was leaked to the media.

The report claimed that not everyone who fell ill with the disease had, in fact, consumed the adulterated oil, and not everyone who actually did get sick. It also asserted that the number of cases of the illness

began to diminish some time before Spaniards were warned to be wary of unsafe cooking oil.

Señor Carmen Salanueva, the director-general of the commission, hastened to point out that the leaked report was incomplete and that it did not offer any alternative to the theory that bad oil was the cause.

About 50 people suffering from the wasting disease staged a sit-in on Tuesday morning at the Roman Catholic archbishop's residence here, to seek support for their campaign for further research into the ailment's causes.

Representatives of the group said that, if the recent report was incomplete, then the commission is responsible for this,

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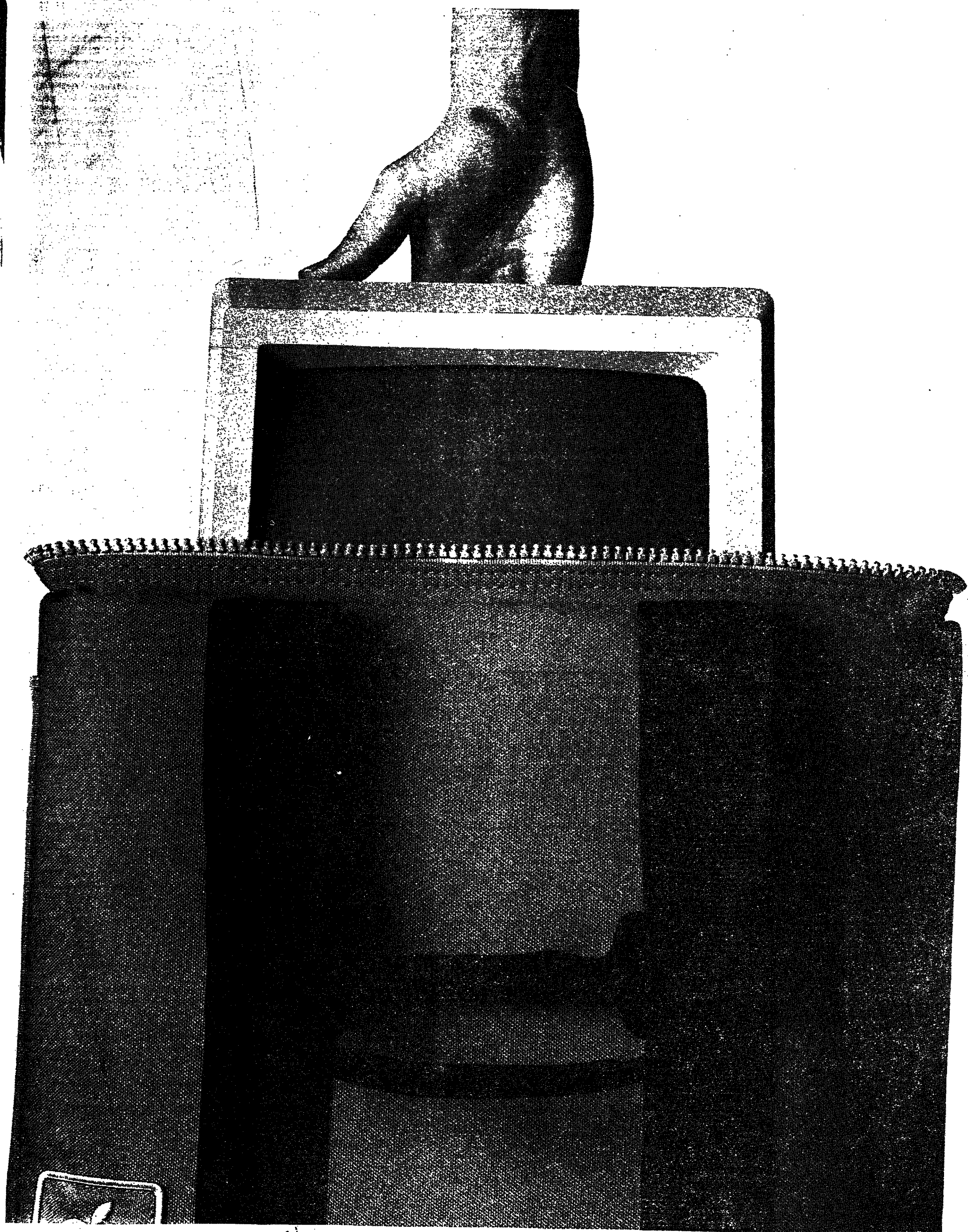


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This is 1984, and if you're busy learning this,
 you're making exactly the same mistake.

سکڑا من لاسی



Stop learning how to become a machine.
Apple has just invented Macintosh.



THE ARTS: 2

Paul Cox seems an isolated figure in the film world, a director of tension, fragility and weird humour. His *Man of Flowers* opens in London tomorrow: interview by Geoff Brown

Standing up for silence

"What has John Wayne given me?" Paul Cox cries. "How to behave like a fool and raise a gun? When he died, the White House almost closed down. But what has he given me?" Little, clearly, except nausea, fury and a blinding headache. This should not surprise us: Wayne would slot into a Paul Cox film with the grace of a gorilla in high heels. Cox - born in the Netherlands in 1940, resident in Australia, but at home, by his own admission, nowhere - makes tense, fragile films, alive with extraordinary compassion, visual beauty and quirky humour.

His favourite heroes are cut from his own cloth: off-beat, solitary individuals, adrift from conventional society. *Lonely Hearts*, featured at the 1982 London Film Festival, focused on a middle-aged bachelor attempting love with a shrinking violet. The subsequent *Man of Flowers*, which opens at the Screen-on-the-Hill in London tomorrow, tells the entrancingly strange story of Charles Bremer - a reclusive connoisseur of music, flowers and the female form, running the gauntlet of gauche modern life. Like Bremer, Cox stands up for silence, inner harmony and a European sensibility - stranded but surviving in the Antipodes.

Childhood encouraged Cox's aptitude for isolation: "I had an awful, a very difficult time. I was extraordinarily shy; it was hard for me to go into a café, even when I was 22 and went to Australia as an exchange student." Yet there was cultural sustenance in his family background: a German-born mother with French and East European

ancestry; a film-making father, Wim Cox, half-German, half-Belgian, who worked in features and documentaries until the war gobbled up the family fortunes. Like Bergman's childhood surrogate in *Fanny and Alexander*, young Paul played, wide-eyed, with a magic lantern, though he never specifically yearned for a career in films.

By 1963 he was settled in Australia, and practising still photography: subjects included Nepal, New Guinea and "the stillness and the silences between people". "I had exhibitions around the country, and suddenly I did quite well. But I gave my success away because photography didn't seem right - I had nothing more to say. All the money I made went into



Werner Herzog in eerie childhood flashback in *Man of Flowers*

films, very obscure, strange affairs into which I put a lot of energy and time. Then I put them on the shelf; they're little children, and they're quite happy there." Titles display cryptic simplicity: *Matula*, *Time Past*, *Skin Deep*, *Symphony*. The turning-point was *Island*, 10 minutes long, completed in 1975 after six months' continuous labour. "That's where I learnt to dedicate myself totally, to go into a tunnel, and something amazing flashed at me: there was this magic at work, and I started to understand film."

The result brought him the praise and close friendship of Werner Herzog, who appears in *Man of Flowers* during eerie childhood flashbacks, playing the hero's father. That same year, Cox switched decisively from photography to cinema, though his passion continues for the still-life form, for extreme subtleties of design and colour. On his last three features the cameraman has been the Soviet émigré Yuri Sokol, once senior lecturer at the Moscow State Institute of Culture. "He came to stay - one singles out the underdog, and one must have a few friends! He comes from a very traditional school - he would put up lights for exterior shots, which is terribly against my grain. So at first we had big fights. At one point in *Lonely Hearts* I had to smash his head in. But we work splendidly now; he's totally dedicated, totally giving. It's the same with the art director, with all of the crew and cast: we're a family of friends that go to the battlefield."

The battle is being fought

over personal cinema, and Cox defends the concept with a force even John Wayne might respect. "Film-making around the world is in grave trouble, because it's not the film-makers who make the films - it's the producers, committees, the accountants, and their wives. These people never go to the cinema, or to a play. They don't read books, they don't talk to children, they have no time for standing around on corners. Yet they make the decisions about the most powerful medium of our time - and they patronize and rape the audience right, left and centre. It's absolutely terrifying."

Despite the hostile climate, Cox can now claim his own niche in the Australian industry: he controls the production strings, his films win applause and prizes. *Man of Flowers* kept six commercial cinemas busy for six months, and Norman Kaye's beautifully controlled central performance won him the Australian Film Institute's Best Actor award.

Cox regards the situation with amazement: "It's absolutely extraordinary what's happened to me, just by sticking to my own thing and believing the world has a conscience. It's restored my faith in humanity. Werner Herzog and I went to see *Lonely Hearts* in a suburban cinema in Melbourne: we were the youngest there, all around were wonderful people with purple flowery hats and matching handbags. And they loved the film - one woman was so hysterical with laughter, she had to be carried from the cinema. It appealed very much to



Paul Cox: "There was this magic at work..."

Werner's bizarre sense of humour."

Much of the verbal lunacy in *Man of Flowers* derives from Cox's script collaborator Bob Ellis, best known for his work on *Newsfront*. "He's as difficult as I am. We're all difficult. But he's a very fast thinker, brilliant with dialogue, and the combination of these two nuts seems to work. One stream of *Man of Flowers* is very serious, very strong, very sombre; but it's mixed with a crazy melting-pot of contemporary madness, and the fusion gives the film this strange flavour."

Shooting took a feverish three weeks, and many suffered

intense emotional after-effects. "Something magical happened - everybody in the crew couldn't come down to earth for a long time." But most of them gathered together for *My First Wife*, now in post-production, the story of a marriage break-up. Cox promises something "very intense, very crazy; it came out of real, true agony". Success has not made life or the creative process any easier for the director, though he takes comfort in his new public profile: "I'm very humble and grateful that I now have an audience. And I have great faith in the woman with the purple hat and matching handbag: she's my mother."

to find, told where to get drugs and how to inject them. Whatever the drug or the side-effects, some athletes, it appears, are prepared to take the risk.

Peter Gibbs's *Benefit of the Doubt*, also on BBC2, indicated a possible compromise for those who seek power but shun hurt. It was a fairly funny play about the hazards of being a cricket umpire. Paul Anthony-Barber was the aspirant to the big time; Colin Douglas the deflationary veteran. Produced by Brenda Reid and directed by Paul Seed, it was well acted and its 45-minute innings was just about right.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Surface of display

Festival Ballet Coliseum

The central part of Festival Ballet's latest mixed bill is by Ben Stevenson, once the company's ballet master and now artistic director of the Houston Ballet for which the two works shown on Tuesday were created. *Four Last Songs*, which takes both title and theme from the Strauss song-cycle, joined the repertory last year.

Made for eight dancers and a large draped curtain, the ballet was danced with sincerity and conviction. But several viewings have left me with the uncomfortable suspicion that it consists largely of portentous running and gesticulation, interspersed with some spectacular lifts.

This year's Stevenson, *Britten pas de deux*, is a piece of unashamed bravura, with costumes and choreography which look as if they would be more at home in an ice review. Andria Hall does not possess the dazzling virtuosity of Suzanne Longley, for whom the role was made. But she dances prettily,

though lacking the extra technical reserves which would allow her to have fun with the steps.

Ben Van Cauwenbergh looks frankly overstretched, but partners attentively. The ballet brings a welcome opportunity to hear some of Britten's music for *The Prince of the Pagodas*, but it could have been better played, and the same has to be said for the musical content of the entire evening.

In *Dances from Napoli*, which opened the programme, the men, notably Matz Skoog and Koen Onzia, far outshone the women, who appeared to be sinking under the weight of ribbons and trimmings on their costumes. And I find some of the details, in this busy production worrying, for instance the synchronized tambourine waving. Tuesday evening's lighting effects I can only describe as demented; I assume something went wrong.

All praise then to a well-rehearsed *Graduation Ball*, with Lucia Truglia enchanting as the Naughty Pup, Onzia as her admirer and Mark Silver a dashing Junior Cadet.

Judith Cruickshank

Reggae

Gregory Isaacs Lyceum

Such is the flexibility of Gregory Isaacs's vocal prowess that he does not deserve to be typecast to a particular style. Isaacs is first and foremost a reggae singer, the best male interpreter of lovers' rock, but the warmth of his delivery suggests constant reserves of soul. In addition there is a militant, bluesy strain to his writing which he balances with a light and often mocking sense of sharp-edged pop.

Isaacs's long-awaited string of British dates were greeted with the curiosity fitting a man awaiting the outcome of a Jamaican trial for gun possession, but bail and the current lack of a record company did not cramp his style. Immaculately turned out, this natty dread was ushered on-stage to an instrumental fanfare from the backing Roots Radics Band (themselves musicians with impeccable Kingston credentials), which recalled a James Brown entrance mixed with the screams expected for a matinee idol.

Isaacs proceeded to delight with his easy music and even more hypnotic phrasing, the spell only breaking when his audience took over a chorus or applauded at the conclusion of a seamless medley.

While Isaacs was treating his repertoire with such majestic ease - running from "Out Deh" to "Slow Down the Pace" or contrasting his jukey songs of seduction like "Night Nurse" and "Private Secretary" - one could only marvel at his sinuous stage presence and speculate on the possibilities of hearing him either duetting or leading a vocal group on the melancholic "Sorry to See You Go" and "I Don't Want to Be Lonely Tonight".

The show ended with Isaacs, the self-styled Cool Ruler, throwing roses to the fans and even making that old gesture seem refined. He is after all an assured entertainer. If the Reggae Sunsplash Festival is being held in Britain soon it is hard to believe there is anyone better equipped to top the bill than this man.

Max Bell

Television

Perversions of physical perfection

To non-athletic viewers without even a track-suit camouflage, whom one might suppose these days to be a broody minority, BBC2's *Brass Tacks* last night offered some ammunition.

Sport Can Damage Your Health was the producer Peter Wilkinson's subject and he may well have induced some beneficial inhibitions in those to whom a trip through the pain barrier is the ultimate in leisure activity.

Child gymnastics, soccer, rugby, marathon running and squash - all were examined and medical evidence was produced to demonstrate how dangerous they could be when enthusiasm overwhelms discretion

and medical safeguards are dismissed.

In child gymnastics, the culprits are pushy parents - "frustrated athletes" - and coaches who believe that pain points the road to perfection. It can lead to long-term damage. In soccer, a survey of 92 League clubs revealed that only a quarter had full-time physiotherapists. More than half used doctors with no specialist sports medicine training. Often that ministering angel with the sponge is just the

coach who has neither diagnostic skill nor training.

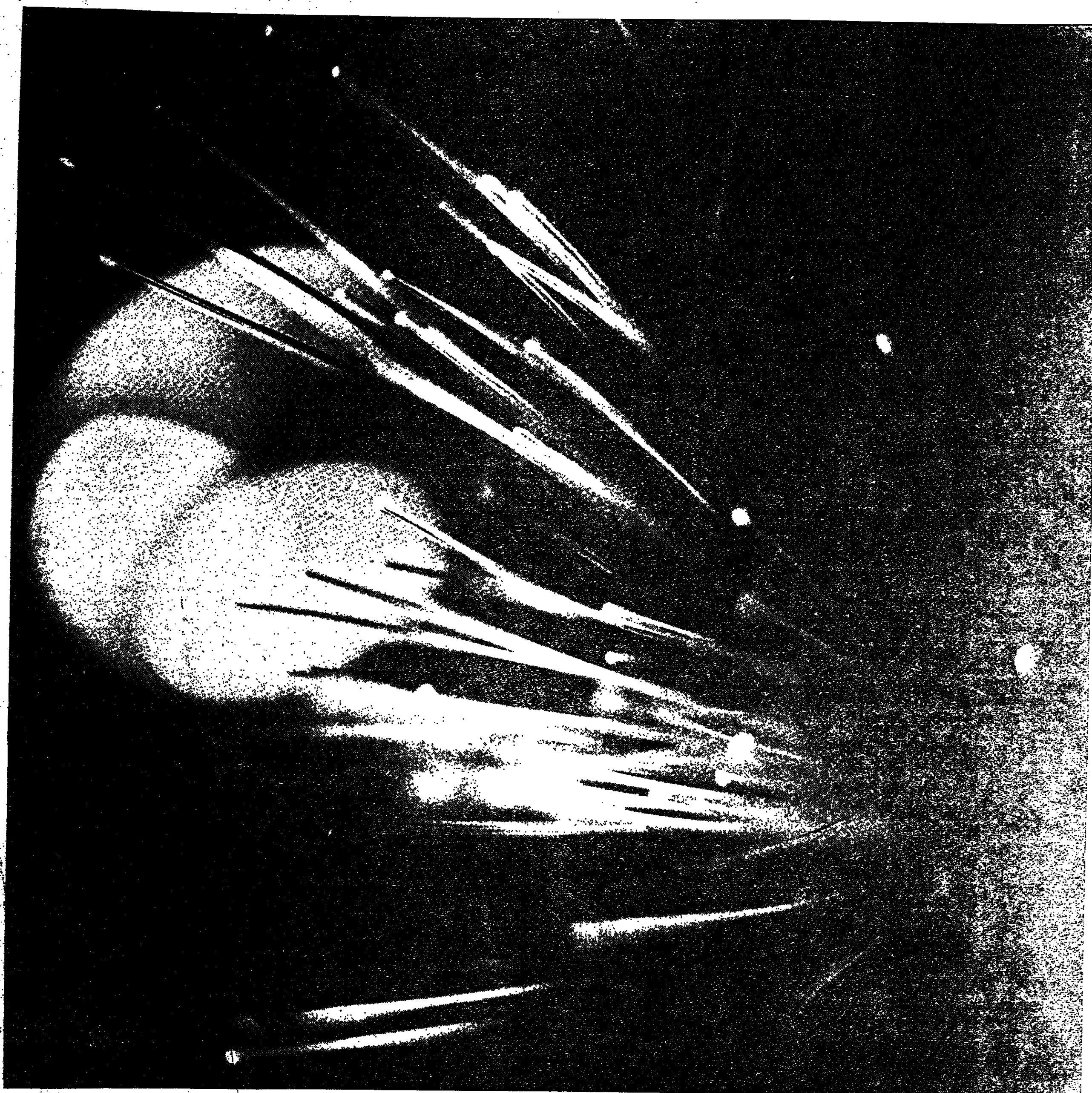
Players for clubs with limited resources are under pressure to turn out no matter what. Dr Nigel Harris, the League's insurance doctor, said that between 25 and 30 per cent of the players he sees who have to retire early have injuries worsened by poor treatment. The England soccer manager Bobby Robson was cautionary about over-playing youngsters and a

Taunton doctor told of two 13-year-olds who had been given anabolic steroids during their association with a famous League club. He hoped it could be put down to ignorance.

Professor Raymond Brooks, of St Thomas's, was explicit about the malevolent effects of steroids and Ron Pickering, the former British athletics coach, spoke of *The Underground Handbook of Steroids*, selling at 20p, which, he had been horrified

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to come or go into; become a member of; enrol as a competitor; appear on the stage



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SPECTRUM

Tom Stoppard writes an imaginary film history of Solidarity. The American backers want a docudrama. The result - eight directors and an \$800,000 row later - arrives on Channel 4 tonight. Its author reflects on the experience of *Squaring the Circle*

Lech's troubles with Chuck, Bruce and Bob

At the beginning of 1982, about a month after the imposition of martial law in Poland, a producer named Fred Brogger suggested that I should write a television film about Solidarity. This began a saga, only moderately exceptional by the standards which have gone through four or five scripts, and eight directors (one of them twice), and has resulted in two versions of a film called *Squaring the Circle*, one for Britain and one for America.

Fred started by taking on a professional researcher. Soon I was in possession of tens of thousands of facts about Poland but it was far from clear what had to be done with them. They took in everything from a summary of 600 years of Polish history to the make of General Jaruzelski's car (a BMW). Naturally, the more detailed the information the more questions were left begging. What colour was the BMW? It was green. Excellent. But what colour was the upholstery?

We had a meeting in the middle of February. The minutes (this was an efficient operation) state: "The principal problem, Tom feels, is that we don't know what happened and what was said. Whatever he portrays will be taken as fact rather than as 'fiction' by his audience unless there is some form of disclaimer or a dramatic device which will make it clear."

This was becoming my main worry. Documentary fiction, is always in danger of seeming to claim to know more than a film maker can know. Accurate detail mingles with arty detail, without distinguishing marks, and history mingles with good and bad guesses. One example which we kept coming back to was the character of General Jaruzelski. Some saw him as a hard liner, Moscow's Man, others saw him as a "patriot" forced into a tough Polish solution to stave off a tougher Russian one. We tended to think of him as "a moderate". I recall that this judgment was based on an item in the research material: Jaruzelski, as minister of defence, had once refused to order Polish soldiers to fire on Polish workers. Two years later, soon after the film containing this fact was in the can, I learned that it probably wasn't true.

It was the fear of just such imponderables and just such confusion between small truths and large speculations that the wrong Jaruzelski in the right

car) that led me to the idea of having a narrator with acknowledged fallibility.

The meeting ended with a hopeful diary-date for the transmission of the film - December 13, 1982 - the first anniversary of martial law.

By March 1982 I had given up the idea of a blow-by-blow reconstruction job. It would be a matter of irrelevance whether a particular meeting took place in Gdansk, Radom or Katowice, or who really said what. The last thing that would matter to us would be what kind of car Jaruzelski was driving.

What, then, were we doing? We were going to address a particular question. It was a question to which the whole conflict between Solidarity and the Polish state was continually reduced: was freedom as defined by the Free Trade Union Solidarity reconcilable with socialism as defined by the Eastern European Communist bloc?

I wrote to Fred, "My position is that the two concepts cannot coexist and are irreconcilable in an absolute sense, in the sense understood by a logician or a mathematician: a mathematician knows that certain things cannot happen, not because no one has found out how to do them but because they are internally contradictory."

The most familiar of these teasing impossibilities is the

Who was the fallible narrator? On-camera he expressed opinions and evidently had a thesis about freedom and socialism.

impossibility of turning a circle into a square with the same area.

Another question remained: who was the fallible narrator? On-camera he expressed opinions, purported to know the facts, and evidently had a thesis about freedom and socialism. In an obvious sense he was myself. On the first page of the script I put an asterisk next to "Narrator", and at the bottom of the page explained "The author". For the next year or more I was inside the film as well as outside it, until I was vetoed by the Americans. But that is to get ahead of the story.

Fred began his pilgrimage to find a director and the money. The money was harder. As time went on, the first director went off to do something for the BBC, the second for ITV, the

third to make a feature film the fourth to make an American TV blockbuster.

The first director returned, but now a year had gone by. *Squaring the Circle* had American strings and the Americans didn't want him. The director they did want, director number five, preferred to do something else, and director number six and number seven seemed interested for a while but dropped out.

The eighth director, as it turned out, was working waiting for. This was Mike Hodges.

At various times, *Squaring the Circle* was going to be filmed on location in Hamburg, Liverpool, Helsinki, or, alternatively, when we seemed to have missed the snow in Hamburg, Liverpool and even Helsinki, on numberless reconstructions in different studios. It was going to have lots of ambience, or it was going to be enclosed in a series of rooms: it was going to be as immaculate as a Hollywood movie or as exciting as newsreel shot from the hip: it was going to star international names or it was going to be made with totally unknown actors.

Mike brought in the designer, Voytek, who is Polish, and in a very short time they took over one of the sound stages at Pinewood where they built a structure of steel girders squaring off a huge red circular carpet on a steel floor. To this they added background flats, such as a Polish eagle and a huge bust of Lenin. This space served as an airport, a street, a dockyard, the Polish parliament, the meeting rooms of the Politburo and Solidarity and anywhere else we needed.

The result perfectly expressed the qualified reality which I had been worrying about creating since starting to write the script.

Next Mike politely declined the international stars and took on board Bernard Hill, Alec McCowen, Roy Kinnear, John Woodvine, Frank Middlemass and a whole gang of first rate British actors.

Best of all, Mike immediately identified himself with the self-sceptical tone of the "documentary" and understood why the narrator and the author had fused together.

After a year of stop and go I had frozen the text, the third draft, until we really had a director. Now I did another draft, adding a character who periodically interrupted and corrected the narrator. Mike suggested that this character ought to be five different characters. He also championed one of my earliest notions, that a key meeting between Walesa, Jaruzelski and Archbishop Glemp, of which almost nothing was known, should be seen in perhaps three different versions.

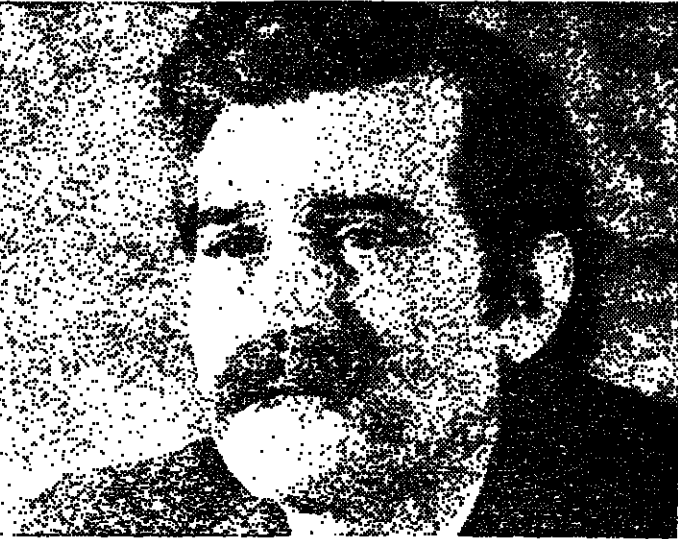
Right at the beginning, Fred had taken the project to Television South, who took it over along with what was then thought to be half the bill, £300,000. In the end, *Squaring the Circle* cost £1,264,661. By that time everything was in dollars, \$800,000 of which were down to Metromedia Productions.

I first heard of Metromedia in February 1983. I didn't know who they were, and if I had known I would have wondered why they wanted anything to do with a hybrid "imaginary history" about recent events in Poland. Metromedia, in Los Angeles, has seven metropolitan TV stations of its own, covering a quarter of the viewing public of the entire country, and has its faith and its money in game shows, talk shows and main chance series. All these have to be sold to the other 75 per cent of the viewing public through advertising sponsors. It was these sellers of razor blades and cat food who became Metromedia's scapegoats during the months to come.

At the Pinewood end of the Metromedia chain of command there was Steve who had to deal with Bruce who had to deal with Dale who had to deal with Chuck, who had to deal with Bob, and way beyond Bob, somewhere at the top of the mountain, there was the mysterious figure of Mr Kluge, remote as Buddha... and once, when the usual wrangle brought the usual response that there was no point in appealing to the personal taste (or at least the higher authority) of successively, Bruce, Dale, Chuck and Bob because they were at the mercy of the advertisers (who were in thrall to the viewing millions), I desperately suggested an appeal to Mr Kluge. Steve realized he was dealing with a virgin. The idea that Mr Kluge, invisible in the stratosphere of high finance, would read a script... meet a writer...



American TV overlords wanted a star to play General Jaruzelski (above left). But the director won with his choice of Richard Krane (right)



Solidarity leader Lech Walesa (above left) is played by Bernard Hill (right), one of "a whole gang of first rate British actors"



Anyway, by the early summer of 1983 TVS had made a pre-sale deal with Metromedia and it seemed that *Squaring the Circle*, which had not quite been made on several previous occasions, was going to be made after all. For this, evidently, we had to thank Steve. Steve Schlow had liked the script and had undertaken to persuade Bruce, and so on. The first time I met Steve he remarked in a friendly way that I shouldn't think of him as the ugly American. In an equally friendly way I told him that the ugly American was his allotted role and there was nothing he could do about it.

The first sign of ugliness concerned the matter of the narrator. Steve, or rather not Steve, nor Bruce, nor Dale, nor Chuck, nor Bob but in the dreaded advertisers, and not actually the advertisers but the dreaded public, felt that the narrator should be an American, a famous American, with whom the (American) public could identify. I explained that, unfortunately, the internal logic of the script now required the narrator and the author to be the same person. The narrator, after all, was purporting to express a personal opinion. Whose opinion would Jason Robards be expressing? (Like-wise Jack Lemmon, Charlton Heston, Donald Sutherland and other names which came down from the lower slopes of the mountain.) I assumed that my argument would carry the day, which was an assumption at least as naive as the idea that Mr Kluge read scripts.

As it turned out, the script which Fred had sent to Metromedia did not contain my asterisk. This script had been given a glossy cover on which was depicted a bayonet spearing the word "Solidarnosc", which was bleeding down the page. I liked the cover but never bothered to check the contents and so was unaware of the missing asterisk and the missing footnote saying "The author".

Meanwhile (September 1983) things had progressed satisfactorily. Encouraged by Mike I had written the quirky version of the script and Steve was still with us.

Shooting began in October. Steve moved to England for the duration. He and Fred, separately or together, were often on the set. It seemed reasonable that Steve should be curious to see what was happening to Metromedia's \$800,000 but his precise status on the project remained unclear, with ultimately disastrous results. As far as Mike Hodges and I were concerned we were employed by TVS to make a film for Channel 4, and Metromedia had paid for the right to show the result in the United States. This turned

out to be the greatest naivety. One day Mike and I decided that the scene between Walesa, Jaruzelski and Archbishop Glemp seemed a bit stodgy and so overnight I re-wrote it as a card game. Steve expressed doubts. Perhaps it would be best to film the scene both ways? But the schedule was tight, and after all we were not working for Metromedia, we were working for TVS. The penny should have dropped with the sound of

I assumed my argument would carry the day, an assumption at least as naive as the idea that Mr Kluge read scripts.

Steve did not invite Mike to view the tape. "What's the point?" he said. "Mike would storm out of the room within five minutes."

Steve had already blotted his copybook by running the unfinished film without Mike's permission, a serious breach of protocol. Mike had been threatening to take his name off the American version and now he did so. He wasn't pleased by my having viewed the American tape but my position was different from his: theoretically I still owed my services to Metromedia since it had been agreed that I would modify the narration to fit the "American length" (which had extra commercial breaks).

Having seen the tape, I told Steve that not only had he spoiled the film, he had made nonsense of some of it, and in my opinion had not even succeeded in ending up with

something which stood a better chance with the game-show public. This cut no ice (it wasn't Steve who was doing this, or Bruce, or Dale, or Chuck, or Bob, it was those advertisers again). So I too took my name off the American version.

Thus the horse-trading began. On the telephone I listed my half-dozen major demands. Did I mean, Steve asked, that if these things were done I would put my name back on the film? I told him that it would mean that we would still have something to talk about. He said he would ask California. California started to relent. I thought I was doing rather well and reported my successes to Mike, who, however, took a different view which he expressed with much more kindness than he must have been feeling towards me. The way he saw it, Metromedia were messing about with our film and I was helping them. The

way I saw it, Metromedia had the legal right to do their worst and I was trying to ameliorate it. The closer I got the American film back to where we wanted it, and it was never close enough, the more it proved to Mike that if only I had held firm Metromedia would have knuckled under frame for frame. Thus, the more battles I won, the more evident my error.

I kept winning. Once more in Los Angeles, I made my first visit to the Metromedia building which, as is the way with important American companies, seemed to be a museum of modern art with space let out for business. The art itself had apparently been chosen to balance the image of Metromedia's product, and if screened would not have had an earthly of competing successfully for advertiser support.

Some of it was outside, and the largest piece looked as if part of Voytek's set had crashed into the roof. Here I met an ally in Richard Crenna. Richard said that the Witnesses brought the narrator into the film and without them *Squaring the Circle* would not be the film he had agreed to make. In England I reported progress to Mike. He was as magnanimous as he could be. He didn't think I was malicious, merely naive.

It is a distressing situation which alters itself and alters back again like one of those optical illusion drawings to amuse children. Sometimes my view is Mike's view, that Metromedia knew what they were getting into (give or take a card game) and one should have no further truck with the devil. But most times the overriding thought is that it's more important to save what can be saved than to let them take the hindmost.

But on what authority have I acted? Authorship. This is tricky. On one occasion during these negotiations, Steve demonstrated to me that because of the insertion of a commercial break where none existed in the British film, two of the scenes worked better when they were transposed. As the author of the pages in question I felt I had the right to agree or disagree, and I agreed. But, of course, the pages were no longer pages but bits of film, which as everyone knows, is a director's medium.

Months ago when the credit titles were being planned Mike turned down the offer of "A Mike Hodges Film" and with characteristic kindness towards me suggested instead "A Film by Mike Hodges and Tom Stoppard". That film is on Channel 4 tonight at 9.30pm.

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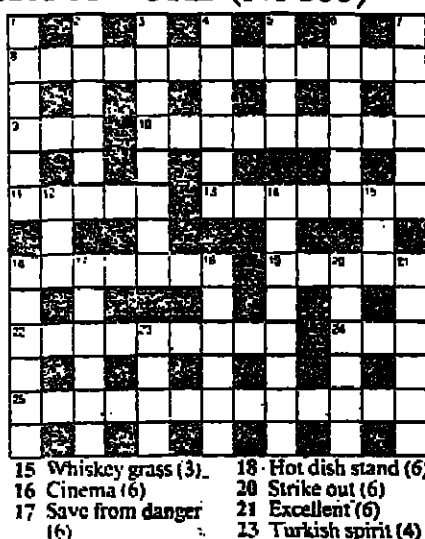
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- ACROSS
8 Vast greed (13)
9 Ultimate degree (3)
10 Robot (9)
11 Legal beet (5)
12 Frog (7)
13 Ardent (7)
14 S American mascot (5)
22 Usable (2,7)
23 Circus (3)
25 Finger weapon (13)

- DOWN
1 Al fresco meal (6)
2 Breathing disorder (6)
3 Stand astride (8)
4 Praying insect (6)
5 Thin skin (4)
6 Small restaurant (6)
7 Young swan (6)
12 Colour (3)
14 Withdraw gradually (5,3)

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ACROSS: 1 Dum dum 4 Rakish 8 Pedeney 9 Predator 13 Vat 16 Objectionable 17 HRH 19 Salopian 24 Objected 25 Kiwi 26 Starch 27 Evince
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BOOKS

Honouring the horizontal man

One New Year's Eve, during the staff celebrations in a teaching hospital, a student doctor on neurology wards was called up by one of the nurses. A patient who had been admitted that morning was suddenly behaving strangely. He had fallen out of bed and was refusing to get back in. The student, who was the young Oliver Sacks, went to investigate and found the patient in a state of alarm. He had discovered, he said, a severed human leg in the bed and had tried to throw it out. But when he did so he found that he somehow fell out after it, and that it was now attached to him.

The patient had believed that one of the nurses had stolen a leg from the dissecting room, and that the whole thing was a monstrous practical joke. The student explained that the leg in question was the patient's own. The patient refused to believe this. He thought the student was in cahoots with the nurses. In other cultures, or periods, this inability to recognize one's own limb as one's own would have been ascribed to witchcraft, or madness, or, more specifically perhaps, hysteria. As it was, a physical explanation was discovered.

The patient received emergency neurosurgery, and was found to have a large bleeding tumour over the right parietal lobe. The "leg area" of his brain was malfunctioning. He had lost the neural sense of his leg, and in consequence, when he felt with his hand, found a leg, or looked and saw a leg which he did not feel in itself, his brain was forced to provide an explanation for a terrifying illogical event.

This is a recognized syndrome, and a bizarre one. A patient, pointing to his arm, will tell the nurse clearing away the breakfast, "Oh, and that arm there - take it away with the tray!" Or in many more cases, as Doctor Sacks has found, the patient will keep the extraordinary feeling to himself and live with a private grief at having lost a limb. Neurology stands at the meeting point between physical and mental sciences, and the book under review represents part of a call for an "existential neurology" - a science of how we feel about our physical selves.

The occasion for this plea, and the book's main subject, is a crisis in the author's own life. He is on holiday in Norway, in the pink of health, climbing a mountain. He enters a

James Fenton on pulling the leg of Hippolytus

A LEG TO STAND ON
By Oliver Sacks
Duckworth, £8.95

field marked with a notice to beware of the bull, but is unable to believe that there would be a bull at such a height. Then he comes upon the animal, panics and flees, falls, and tears the entire quadriceps from the patella. With great difficulty he improvises a splint and propels himself down the mountain towards help, narrowly escaping an arctic night in the open. From a surgical point of view, the ensuing operation in England is straightforward enough, but from the mental point of view the crisis is profound.

Doctor Sacks, the helpless and horizontal neurologist, experiences exactly the same sense of loss of ownership of his limb (once known as "anosognosia") and is unable to elicit the sympathy of the vertical surgeon. He believes at first that he must have suffered a stroke under anaesthetic, but is able eventually to rule out this possibility. After that he is left with the mere terror that his leg does not belong to him, that it is lost for ever, that he has no influence over it. These are things he - perhaps surprisingly - cannot convey to the surgeon. But he describes them here in intense detail, charming and meditating upon every physical, mental, spiritual, and emotional stage in his recovery. The form of the book he calls a neurological novel.

It seems to me that the underlying fear revealed here is that, unless the neurological basis of the account is always emphasized, the book will begin to look like a psycho-analytic case history. Just as the man who tried to throw his own leg out of bed was shown to be a case for neurosurgery rather than psychiatry, so Doctor Sacks wishes to present his own story as one of the mental consequences of purely physical injury. He comes on at times as a kind of Everyman, who happens also to be a doctor and a writer and therefore uniquely well placed to show us what we are all liable to feel - just so long as we don't think in terms of neurosis.

But there is some neurosis in evidence. To return to the incident on the mountain, what we are shown is a catastrophe in the life of a body-builder. Doctor Sacks forges ahead up the mountain "blessing my energy and my stamina, and especially my strong legs, trained by years of hard exercise and hard lifting in the gym. Strong quads, strong body, good wind, good stamina - I was grateful to Nature for endowing me so well." Is this merely bad writing, or is this typical of Doctor Sacks' internal conversations when indulging in what he calls a feat of strength? He seems to present himself as a kind of Hippolytus glorying in his chaste manliness and suffering the same fate when the bull rises up before him. The bull in that moment "changed, before my eyes, becoming transformed from magnificent to utterly monstrous. The huge white face seemed to swell and swell and the great bulbous eyes became radiant with malignance. The face grew huge and huge all the time, until I thought it would blot out the universe. The bull became hideous, hideous beyond belief, hideous in strength, malevolence and cunning. It seemed now to be stamped with the infernal in every feature. It became first a monster and now the Devil." This is not a passage from autobiography or even a neurological novel. Doctor Sacks is giving his version of the story told by Euripides and Racine: the punishment of the man who offends Aphrodite. It is a Messenger speech.

Manliness, erectness, activity, and muscle tone are most important in Doctors Sacks' presentation of himself. The panic at seeing the bull is one form of loss of manliness. The consequent injury to the leg is another - cutting him off from the cherished world of sporting activity. It seems obvious that the neurological disturbance that follows the surgery has its own powerful sexual symbolism, although this is not stated.

But this is Hippolytus with a happy ending. Those aspects of his culture and achievements which Doctor Sacks values most came to his aid in the return to full manhood. Music plays its role: his wide reading of literature and philosophy furnishes insight into his maimed condition; his medical knowledge naturally helps; and finally there is his religion. Allowed out for a night as a convalescent, Doctor Sacks goes



Recovering a sense of his own goodness: the neurologist who thought he had lost his leg

Brilliant tigress

Woodrow Wyatt

MARGOT
A Life of the Countess of
Oxford and Asquith
By Daphne Bennett
Gollancz, £12.95

What a pity Margot Asquith never went to Oxford. Somerville was opened when she was 15. It would have been much better for her than haphazard, flirtations, tuition from Jovett of Balliol in her mid-twenties.

Her mind was brilliant, restless and energetic. It needed some formal education, which she never had, to turn it into an engine which she could control and use to its full capacity. A wonderful and brave horse-woman, accustomed to being thrown from half-broken horses, her valiant attempts at self-education suggest that she must have realized that. But despite her unconventional life she accepted that women had a lesser role. She hated the suffragettes and hoped women would never have the vote in her lifetime ("treason has never governed women in times of political excitement").

The nearest she could come to being Prime Minister was to marry one. Incapable of, or untrained to, abstract thought, like many women, she was not much interested in the merits of policies, but operated through her feelings about people. She knew in a flash that the corrupt, intriguing, Lloyd George would plot to get rid of her husband, while she credulously went on trusting him until it was too late, and reproved her for forebodings which she was not always discreet about.

Asquith did not deserve her. She was fiercely and protectively loyal to him. She kept him with the money she got from her father, and when that ran low, with what she earned from writing sensational books. When he died he left legacies in excess of his assets, and she wrote more to honour them.

Yet in the crucial years Asquith excluded her from his confidence, preferring to give it to young girls like Venetia Stanley. With astonishing generosity she forgave him his extra-marital feminine associations, concluding, "no woman should expect to be the only woman in her husband's life... I not only encouraged his female friends but posted his letters to them if I found them in my front hall."

Daphne Bennett has written a striking biography. It throbs with the feverish personality of Margot Asquith, who stalks through its pages like a tigress. No doubt she was not easy to live with but she was worth two of Asquith.

From the photographs I cannot see that Margot Asquith was ever anything other than plain, whatever the flattery to the contrary. She captivated men with her vitality and insight into how they thought; and how they liked to be tickled; mentally, of course.

The use of her femininity to get her way with men stopped short of sex. Gladstone obviously enjoyed her sitting on his lap when she was 25 and he was 80, but one cannot suppose that this led to anything more.

Margot Asquith was unreservedly honest. She could not tell her friends and her family of their defects. As she did this with a sharp tongue and pen there were many breaches, which frequently amazed this innocently open-hearted lady, but she was unswervingly loyal to all, or nearly all, in her orbit.

When the war came she refused to dismiss the German governess who had been with her for years. She was hissed in the streets as a German-lover but she proudly took no notice. She was the epitome of all that was best in Liberalism.

Like some great tragic Greek heroine her life was smitten by tragedies and illumined by triumphs. She adored her sister, Laura, who died when she was 24, her stepson Raymond Asquith, who was killed fighting in 1916 when he was 31; and her daughter Elizabeth. Biberio, married to a Rumanian diplomat, who died in 1945, just as Margot was joyfully expecting her return.

Perhaps her greatest triumph was when the days of glory at No 10 were over, her husband had died, and she proved that she was a remarkable person in her own right. Daphne Bennett has written an absorbing, passionate, story beautifully.

Collins Fiction

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Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin
£7.95 219pp

Collins Fiction

Women's Worm of the World

SCIENCE FICTION
Tom Hutchinson

THE BOOK OF THE RIVER
By Ian Watson
Gollancz, £7.95

The fascination of water is that it is a source of memory as well as power. Here it assumes god-like proportions - a black river which is at once *The Worm of the World* and an entity accepting women, but inimical to men. The Riverwoman to whom Yalson has to cross it to seek revenge on those on the West Bank, cruel puritans who tortured her twin brother to death.

One of the most satisfyingly accessible of all Mr Watson's novels the narrative-underruns carry arguments about religion and order and the way a society is structured around myth. Mr Watson seems in greater accord with his subject than for a long time; the strain is in the characterisations and in the writing. One looks forward to the inevitable sequel.

● The Neverending Story, by Michael Ende, translated by Ralph Manheim (*Allen Lane*, £9.95). Described as "a literary sensation in the United States and Europe" this German wish-

fulfiller about a small boy who discovers an alternate world of Fantastica is a pleasant enough fairy-tale read, enlivened by its typography - red for the real world, green for the other. Its hardly-sensational theme is the power of the human imagination. Just imagine.

● The Tithonian Factor, by Richard Cowper (*Gollancz*, £7.95). Mr Cowper's range further expands in this collection of short stories which tell of the sexual price paid for immortality - the title tale - and then mounts to the emotion-ripping eloquence of "Brothers" and an untimely growing-up. No nuts for this author; he makes his own.

● Valentine Pontifex, by Robert Silverberg (*Gollancz*, £9.95). Robert Silverberg's fastidious talent has seemed ill-suited to this brawl of a saga, but in this last of the Majipoor chronicles he comes into his own with Lord Valentine's resignation of his position; as a study of self-appointed withdrawal it is at once dramatic and moving.

● The Soul Master, by Graham Dunstan Martin (*Allen Lane*, £9.95). This is a really notable SF-fantasy in that it has some strikingly new ideas for what has often seemed a worked-out genre - from a king who lives through the lives of others, to the way emotions can become tangible as the rocks.

● Allen Chade, by Douglas Hill (*Heinemann*, £6.95). So, it's fit to Finn in this last of a trilogy recounting the adventures of the hero and comrades in their fight against extra-terrestrial nasties. The Slavers.

Gathering moss and period butterflies

Alan Franks

THE STONES
By Philip Norman
Eim Tree, £8.95

On most of the biographical criteria - certainly the musical and social ones - the Rolling Stones are not such promising material as the subjects of Philip Norman's earlier book, *Shout!*. For where the Beatles could scale heights of popular composition worthy of Rodgers and Hart, the Stones have pegged themselves to the 12-bar format and its first cousins with dogged inertia. And where the Beatles held all the fascination of a regional phenomenon, the Stones were merely re-asserting the primacy of the capital.

And yet the Stones have rolled on, massing more money than moss, and providing Norman with a corporate life twice as long as that of the Fab Four. Where he succeeds is in his realization that the most compelling forms of biography are, at least secondarily, social histories - the general refracted through the prism of the particular - and that the subject and its epoch must be embarked on the act of mutual illumination. Here, of course, is the ultimate Sixties lion, *Jagger Rampant*, strutting rudely in the world's stadia, sticking out his tongue (and his bum) and

flaunting the famous mouth like an escutcheon of arrogant dissent: *Jagger Couchant* with, among others, Marianne and Bianca, and finally *Jagger Juggant*, the undecanted superior of the Eighties, fit and forty.

But here too is the howling outrage of the Establishment (the very word seemed made for The Stones to tilt at) against the Dardford lout who pissed in garage forecourts, and was beamed up from Hell to ravage Colonel's daughters; and here is that early shaft of liberalism over the cannabis trial - the famous "Who Breaks a Butterfly on a Wheel" leader, from the newspaper you are now reading.

On the nature of that "danger" strummed up by The Stones, Norman is at his most sharply analytical. The angelic profanity was dead right for the time, and for a generation whose own freshness was in part born of cynicism.

From the dizzy footage that is the Sixties, Norman abstracts and freezes frames, nowhere better than in his account of Brian Jones's last moments. For this is an elegiac book, a record of evanescence as much as of durability, and reminds us of an epoch that threw up lions with no more gravity than it threw out losers. The head butterfly is unbroken and the wheel turns still; but pinioned here between Norman's pages are the now friable wings of the lesser flitters in that long summer's flitter.

The classic amateur cracksman

CRIME

Basil Boothroyd

THE COMPLETE SHORT STORIES OF RAFFLES
By E. W. Hornung
Souvenir Press, £8.95

New readers may need a note. A. J. Raffles, asked everywhere for his charm and cricket by the upper crust, robs them blind and leaves by their upper windows, aided and often put at risk by Bunny, his sopping-wet accomplice and chronicler, whose heart is permanently in his mouth, and his foot as likely as not with it.

Hornung's achievement, largely by good writing, was to make the improbable couple live and breathe (in Bunny's case pant). Thus their incredible exploits became credible, after an undoubted spasm of early outrage, even to a society drawing a stern line between the virtues of the gentry and the wickedness of the felonious unwashed.

Like Raffles himself he had style, lending quality even to passages of no action. When action comes, Raffles ever on thin ice and venturing the next all but fatal step, the suspense

tightens with a remorseless screw as we are put in Bunny's trembling (evening) shoes. Old readers, hooked anew on forgotten plots and knowing that wrong will triumph, hardly dare believe it until the disgraceful master stroke is struck.

Enduring classics (in the lighter sense), gather extras with the years, a dividend on the author's original capital. The grind of cab wheel against the Baker Street kerb, meaning no more in Conan Doyle's time than today's squeal of tyres now figures forth a whole horse-drawn London. When Raffles, in the nets at Lord's, tops his stumps with sovereigns to buy top bowling from the professionals, we see the porridge-coloured flannels and fenestrated pads, in an age when sovereigns and snobbery were received currency.

Though Holmes and Watson were goodies and Raffles and Bunny anything but, parallels abound. Doyle and Hornung were friends; something more, since Hornung married Doyle's sister. Was his inspiration a family leg-pull? Who knows how ideas are born?

Both Holmes and Raffles are killed off and have to be resurrected, a miracle in which their creators show equal dexterity. Both Watson and Bunny try their hands alone and hash things up. Both Holmes and Raffles tend to philosophize beyond the call of plot.

But the parallels run closest in the unflagging ingenuity, imagination and cunning, the twists, the surprises, the whole beautiful box of tricks.

New readers and old, now read on.

Silken webs, and that old wooden horse

FICTION

Isabel Raphael

A PERFECT WOMAN
by Carolyn Schlachter
Allen Lane, £7.95

BLISS
By Jill Tweedie
Heinemann, £8.95

A MEASURE OF TIME
By Rosa Guy
Virago, £9.95

THE WEB
By Henri Troyat
Aidan Ellis, £8.95

Up the old pro
Tweedie as campaigner

Clare, slightly soiled and essentially amoral, sets off into the South American sunset with a chauvinist husband who, for all his international dealings, does not seem to have heard about the Pill. As illusions about the bliss of marriage, wealth and power fade for them both, El Jefe (The Chief) and La Dorada (The Golden Lady) try their hand at playing *Evita*, but by this time the devilish Raul is hot to avenge his honour, and Clare has experienced a spiritual rebirth among the Indian women whose exploitation she is determined to end. Lack of comicomication in English, Spanish, or bed, spells ruin for all, and Clare's return to England, rendered scandalous by a dastardly trick, ends in tragedy. But plucky feminist



relationship together. The relentless accumulation of detail, lingered over so lovingly, expresses to perfection the tender trap the spider builds for its mate. Will Humphrey walk into Sylvie's parlour, too? I hope not. My instinct, like his, was to escape at all costs at the end of this riveting but distasteful book.

As glamorous blonde Lady Clare La Fontaine plighted her troth to dark saturnine Don Raul de Toro y Plata, I wondered what Jill Tweedie was doing in Mills & Boon territory. In fact, she turned out to be seeking Mitford-Waugh country, where aristocrats of the Old Religion could still bring up their daughters on such notions as the Utter Bloodiness of Abroad, and not much else. So

journalist Judith Gill is on the scene.

There is a great deal more to this book; questions like the macho victimization of women are important; we need to have them brought before us. But did Ms Tweedie really hope to starm that citadel in this creamy old wooden horse? There is simply too much here that is overblown and unconvincing. I longed to cut away sub-plots and extraneous incidents and expose the novel hidden underneath. Lurking in the verbiage I spotted humour, keen observation, and sympathy. If journalist and novelist have to do battle for Ms Tweedie, I hope the old pro wins.

The sheer verve of Rosa Guy's writing carried me through *A Measure of Time* in much the same way as her heroine, Dorine Davis, survives in Black Harlem for 30 years; unblinkingly. Dorine never looks back except to shore up her determination to go forward. She is a human steam-roller, illiterate, pig-headed, but full of guts, unscrupulous, but constantly a prey to her emotions. She call spades (and plenty of other things) by their proper names, but doesn't take the risk of looking too closely at herself or the relationships she makes.

I responded to the book's vigour and warmth, but found the unrelieved use of Harlem dialect ultimately wearisome. And without a glossary of some

kind I fear that only a handful of non-Americans will battle through to the end.

Published this week for the first time in English is Henri Troyat's short novel *The Web*. To my mind it puts all the rest in the shade. Set in Paris in the 1930s it deals with social problems that no longer affect society. It seems as far away as the world of de Maupassant, whose subtle perception of human relations Troyat shares. Small in conception and execution, this is a work of real quality.

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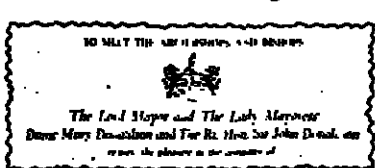


THE TIMES DIARY

Meeting of two minds?

President Reagan may meet Mrs Thatcher, Prime Minister P. W. Botha, at a private meeting in Ireland on Sunday morning, according to Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement. Such contact was highly likely, said the archbishop, because Reagan had already shown he favoured constructive engagement with South Africa. Although both the South African and American embassies refused to confirm or deny any such meeting, they said both leaders were free for private engagements in Ireland on Sunday morning. Meanwhile speculation mounted yesterday over the possibility of a private audience between Botha and the Pope at the Vatican. The most likely date, I am told, is June 9. Huddleston, who met Mrs Thatcher last night in a last-ditch effort to dissuade her from Saturday's lunch with Botha, said such contact would be "extremely dangerous and unfortunate". The archbishop, who spent 12 years as a parish priest in the Soweto township of Sophiatown, told me: "Botha should not be talking to the Pope, but to black leaders in prison".

That's no lady



Dame Mary Donaldson, Lord Mayor of London, who is hosting the annual dinner for archbishops and bishops next Tuesday, has asked her 350 guests to get it right: white tie and decorations. Privately her invitations didn't. The offending clerk, who personally filled in each guest's name on the above invitation, tells me he simply forgot to alter the standard form. I am told the enraged Dame Mary is wondering how hubby Sir John will be billed on the next card - Mistress of the Rolls?

Veter veto

First the Olympics, now *The Observer*. Single-handed Transatlantic Yacht Race. I hear that the Russians, who intended to enter their crack yachtsman Konstantin Vetrov in the race, which starts today, have pulled out of this event too. Far from being another retaliatory boycott, I suspect the Soviet withdrawal is probably more a cautionary measure resulting from the defection of the Czech yachtsman Richard Konkolski, who dropped anchor in Moscow, Rhode Island, after the BOC (British Ocean Racing Club) Round the World Race and was granted political asylum by the Americans two years ago.

BARRY FANTONI



"Don't believe it, comrade, it's probably just a Krenlin in the works."

A sharp miner

For controlling the likes of Arthur Scargill on the picket line, Len Murray's would-be successor Norman Willis is the man. When Willis, deputy general secretary of the TUC, turned up on the first day of the Grunwick dispute, he found himself surrounded by police and the mass picketers. After fruitless appeals for calm, Willis seized the megaphone and gave an impromptu rendering of "I'm the man, the very fat man, who waters the workers' beer". Eight verses later, the pacified crowd gave a rousing ovation.

The dirt flies

"Respectable" hotels were threatening injunctions yesterday to remove their names from *The Dirty Weekend Book*, published by Quartet on June 11. When I rang to break the news to the upright Mrs Rumbold of the Wheeler's Sheridan Hotel in Brighton (where my mother stays) she was aghast. "Get me Quartet's number," she said. "This really is the sort of thing people should keep to themselves. We were once listed in *The Sex Maniac's Diary*, but it was removed when I threatened to sue."

At the Balcary Bay Hotel in Galloway - the only place billed for a dirty weekend in Scotland - owner Ron Lamb told me he would contact his solicitors immediately. "We do not run that sort of hotel. We are very much a family hotel." The Ritz in London said: "Dirty Weekend Book? Which dirty weekend book?"

PHS

Give us design with feeling

by the Prince of Wales

For far too long, it seems to me, some planners and architects have consistently ignored the feelings and wishes of the mass of ordinary people in this country. Perhaps it is hardly surprising, as architects tend to have been trained to design buildings from scratch - to tear down and rebuild. Except in interior design courses students are not taught to rehabilitate, nor do they ever meet the ultimate users of buildings in their training - indeed, they can often go through their whole career without doing so.

To be concerned about the way people live, about the environment they inhabit and the kind of community that is created by that environment, should surely be one of the prime requirements of a really good architect. It has been most encouraging to see the development of community architecture as a natural reaction to the policy of decamping people to new towns and overspill estates, where the extended family systems of support were destroyed and the community life was lost.

Now, moreover, we are seeing the gradual expansion of housing co-operatives, particularly in the inner city areas of Liverpool, where the tenants are able to work with an architect of their own choice, and tries to design the kind of environment they want, rather than the kind which tends to be imposed upon them without any degree of choice.

This sort of development offers something very promising in terms of inner city renewal and urban housing, not to mention community garden design. Enabling the client community to be involved in the detailed process of design rather than exclusively the local authority, is I am sure the kind of development we should be examining more closely. What I believe is important about community architecture is that it has shown "ordinary" people that their views are worth having that architects and planners do not necessarily have the monopoly of knowing best about taste, style and planning, that they need not be made to feel guilty or ignorant if their natural preference is for the more "traditional" designs.

On that note I can't help thinking how much more worthwhile it would be if a community approach could have been used in the Mansion House Square project. It would be a tragedy if the character and skyline of our capital city were to be further ruined and St Paul's dwarfed by yet another giant glass bumper, better suited to downtown Chicago than the City of London.

It is hard to imagine that London before the last war must have had one of the most beautiful skylines of any great city, if those who recall it are to be believed. Those who do say that the affinity between buildings and the earth, in spite of the city's immense size, was so close and organic that the houses looked almost as though they had grown out of the earth, and had not been imposed upon it - grown, moreover, in such a way that as few trees as possible were thrust out of the way.

What are we doing to our capital city now? What have we done to it since the bombing during the war? What are we shortly going to do to one of its most famous areas - Trafalgar Square? Instead of designing an extension to the elegant facade of the National Gallery which complements it, and continues the concept of columns and domes, it looks as if we may be presented with a kind of vast municipal fire station, complete with the sort of tower that contains the siren.

I would understand better this type of high-tech approach if you demolished the whole of Trafalgar Square and started again with a single architect responsible for the entire layout, but what is proposed is like a monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much-loved and elegant friend. Apart from anything else, it defeats me why anyone wishing to display the early Renaissance pictures belonging to the gallery should do so in a new gallery so manifestly

at odds with the whole spirit of that age of astonishing proportion.

Why can't we have those curves and arches that express feeling in design? What is wrong with them? Why has everything got to be vertical, straight, unbending, only at right angles - and functional? As if the National Gallery extension wasn't enough, they are now apparently planning to redevelop the large, oval-bellied nineteenth century building, known as the Grand Hotel, which stands on the south-west corner of Trafalgar Square, and which was saved from demolition in 1974 after a campaign to rescue it.

As with the National Gallery, I believe, the plan is to put this redevelopment out to competition, in which case we can only criticize the judges and not the architects. For I suspect there will be some entries representative of the present-day school of Romantic Pragmatism.

Goethe once said, "There is nothing more dreadful than imagination without taste". In the 150th anniversary year of the Royal Institute of British Architects, may I express the earnest hope that the next 150 years will see a new harmony between imagination and taste and in the relationship between the architects and the people of this country.

This article is extracted from a speech by the Prince of Wales at the RIBA last night.

Paul Routledge on the next steps in the pit dispute

Straws of hope at the coalfield peace parley



Scargill at the picket line: a throwback to "class war" days?

that the miners do not want a settlement at this stage, that they prefer war to jaw-jaw?

It is a question taxing the minds of the most eminent Scargillologists in the board's management, and they don't come much more expert. His conduct in leading the pickets at Orgreave yesterday morning is a throwback to his "class war" days of 1972 at the Battle of Salley Gate. It is argued, rather than the deliberate activity of a union leader working on the fine-tuning of possible options for a settlement.

His actions are contrasted with those of the union's general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, a fellow left-winger, who appeared to be making conciliatory noises in a radio interview being broadcast just as his president was being hauled off to Main Street police station, Rotham. He is charged with obstructing the comparison invites the question: does the NUM leadership have a common policy to

take into the peace talks, and if so, what is it and what are its chances of success?

The NUM letter accepting the Coal Board's invitation to talk insisted that there could be no settlement unless the closure programme was withdrawn. This need not be an insuperable stumbling block. Management and union can examine possible options for a deal, and if one or a combination of several of those options amounts to a basis of settlement, the original closure package can be dropped without great loss of face.

As an honours graduate of the hard school of pit-level bargaining, Mr Scargill knows that. He made his name as a negotiator. But he is also a fundamentalist, and on this occasion the fundamentalist has evidently got the better of the wheeler-dealer. He is adhering to NUM conference policy of no pit closures, full stop.

There is an old Russian proverb that you should look a problem

straight in the eye and then walk round it. The board may take a similarly pragmatic view. Behind Mr Scargill stands his 24-man executive, on which he presently enjoys a substantial majority, and behind them are the miners themselves; those on strike since March 12 are now suffering genuine and acute privation, and they must be wondering when it will all end.

It is the board's desire to stabilize this coalition of support on the executive, it will have to demonstrate some flexibility in the forthcoming talks. The most favoured option is a longer time-scale for the closure of about 20 pits, to which could be linked pledges of job security for men who remain in the industry and specific targets for the recruitment of young men in later years.

It is uncertainty about the future and a fear of unemployment, turned back against the NCB and the Government, that has fuelled rank and file support for this strike, and any proposals to end it will have to be addressed to that central consideration. Simply to point out that the NCB and successive Secretaries of State for Energy have done their bit under *Plan for Coal* will not be enough to swing a majority on the union executive towards ordering a return to work.

There are signs - straws in the wind, no more - that the board is ready to make concessions on a scale that would satisfy the centre-right group that traditionally held sway in the NUM leadership.

The dispute is not a private affair, of course, and many political eyes are trying to follow the unpredictable twists and turns of events. Some ministers mean to show some Tory backbenchers would prefer to see a signal victory for Mrs Thatcher and a clear, public defeat for Mr Scargill rather than a negotiated settlement that would allow the NUM to emerge bruised but intact and ready to fight another day.

But the Coal Board negotiators who are handling the peace negotiations are men of the industry, rather than politicians manqué, and they are also conscious that Nature is making her own contribution to the debate. An increasing number of the pits are literally cracking up, and the rate of physical collapse of roadways, coalfaces and untold millions of pounds' worth of sophisticated machinery can only accelerate as the strike is prolonged.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Out with these sinister acorns

A couple of months ago I drew detailed attention to a sinister and repulsive campaign of attacks upon, and discrimination against, British Freemasons. The campaign is in many ways identical to the older and more familiar poison of anti-Semitism: title-tattle is dressed up as fact, generalized accusations are made against a whole category of people, harmless customs and verbal formulas are depicted as abominable or even criminal rituals and practices, lurid tales are spread of the all-powerful influence exerted in almost all walks of life by the conspiracy's clandestine network of agents in high places, and the mere naming of a man as a Mason is proof of villainy on his part.

For two reasons, the campaign cannot be dismissed as the ravings of a few cranks. First, it is in its very nature foul and dangerous, as is any collective defamation. Second, and more practically, direct discrimination against Freemasons has already begun. I recounted earlier the actions of Lewisham and Islington borough councils; today, it is the turn of Brent.

Brent, which was marked down by Mr Ken Livingstone for his prospective parliamentary pocket-borough, has long been in the forefront of extremist local government politics. Not long ago, the balance of power on the council shifted, not enough to give the Conservatives an absolute majority, but enough to make them the largest party, with 32 seats to Labour's 31 and the Liberals' three. In March, the previously subterranean campaign against Masons broke surface; the appropriate committee was asked to recommend to the full council a resolution which would carry much further than the law requires the investigation and disclosure of the private circumstances of Brent councillors.

This was a doubly neat trick. The Liberals had campaigned during the

elections for a register of councillors' financial interests, so they could be expected to vote for the compilation of such a register. But the resolution went very much further, including on the proposed register all sorts of personal details that had nothing to do with financial interests, including membership of societies. And the game was given away in clause 1 (b): "for the avoidance of doubt, membership of the Freemasons constitutes membership of a society."

When the resolution came before the full council, it was passed; the Liberals' campaign for a register of financial interests had tied them to Labour's grubby coat-tails, and from now on no elected councillors in Brent may be appointed to, or continue to sit on, any committee of the council, joint committee with other boroughs, sub-committee, working party, or statutory or national body, nor may they hold any position or post, appointment to which is the responsibility of Brent council, unless they have completed, in the greatest detail, an 11-page questionnaire which may well constitute a record for pertinent and irrelevant intrusion into private lives.

Members must state by whom they are employed, or if self-employed or in a partnership, their place of business and the name or names they trade under, and they must list all directorships they hold and all shares they own in any company or companies; they must also give all the same information, in the same detail, for their wives or husbands. They must then say whether they live in rented or owned property, giving all details of tenancies, leaseholds and freeholds, whether they have had council loans or grants, whether they are trustees or beneficiaries of any trust; again, they must give all the same details for their spouses.

They must say whether they

belong to any sports club ("with address of any clubhouse"), an allotment society ("specify name of society and site of allotment"), any chamber of commerce, trade union, trade association, professional body, Rotary club, Townswomen's Guild, Lions club, Inghams' Club, tenants' or residents' association, special interests society, youth organization, political party or political organization of any kind, cultural association, charitable body, any other social club or society, school governing body or parent-teacher association; they are also obliged to say what schools their children go to.

As with the original resolution, the purpose of the inquiry is concealed somewhere about the middle of the document, where council members are compelled to say specifically whether they are Freemasons.

When I published my first column on this subject, some of the letters I got made me revise rather sharply my assumptions about the intelligence of my readers. Again and again, I was told (as if the writer had just made an original discovery) that there was a difference between persecuting Jews and persecuting Masons because a Jew cannot help being a Jew but a Mason does not have to be a Mason. May I now try to get the point into the heads of these dolts? A Mason (or a Jew, or a Roman Catholic, or a one-legged boot-fetishist with severe dandruff) is entitled to pursue his interests as a member of such a group in a free society without penalty and without being obliged to leave the group unless and until he does wrong. When he does wrong, he should be - depending on the seriousness of his malfeasance - admonished, demoted, sacked or prosecuted, but he should not be persecuted because of his wrongdoing, not because of his membership of the group. There; is that clear enough?

Because if it isn't, those who still can't see the point might like to reflect on the implications of another resolution put forward at Brent, one that was not passed - this time, it came from Councillor Coleman, and it declared that "membership of a Freemasons' lodge is against the public interest that councillors and council officers are supposed to serve."

"Secret membership..." Thus do the kissing-cousins of anti-Semitism justify the new bigotry and discrimination. But I know a good many people who, though Jewish, go under an assumed non-Jewish name, and do not admit their origins. Are they, too, unfit to serve on, or under, Brent Council? And if I pass their names to the gossip columnist of *The Guardian*, will he, as he did with Masons, print a daily Jew-list, exposing them as doubly sinister, first because they are Jews and second because they conceal the fact?

This thing shall cease. Anti-Semitism in Britain became socially and politically unacceptable when the world learnt just what it could still lead to. But the bacillus was not altogether eradicated, and it has now found another potential group victim. And a group so far from being safer than an individual, is far more vulnerable, because it has no individual human identity, and can thus more easily be portrayed as truly diabolical.

Great oaks from little acorns grow, and when they are grown they are very difficult indeed to cut down. The acorns have been planted by the new demon-hunters, classifying Masons as collectively guilty without charge, as once the Jews were collectively held responsible for all the lurid fantasies in their persecutors' heads. Fortunately, the acorns have only just started to sprout. Come, let us dig.

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Ronald Butt

Is integration now racialist too?

There must be few people who do not instinctively feel that Mr David Waddington, the Minister of State at the Home Office, made the right decision when he used the discretion he possesses under the law to allow the illegal immigrant couple from India, Mr and Mrs Rodney Pereira, to stay in Britain.

Mr Pereira had come to live in Britain because he was based here as a merchant seaman, but he lost his right to stay when that employment ceased. After that, the Pereiras remained on annual visas and it was only when they sought to put their position on a permanent basis that the tribunal established without any question that they had no legal right to be here.

It was not the publicity campaign for the Pereiras (there had been others which had not succeeded) which caused the Minister of State to let them stay after all. What impressed him was the approach Mr and Mrs Pereira had to living in Britain and the attitude towards them of their English neighbours in the Hampshire village where they had made their home. The Pereiras had integrated themselves into the community; they played an active part in village life; they were popular with their neighbours who campaigned for them. In short, they showed a positive commitment to Britain and to the English way of life which gave the case a dimension beyond the simple convenience to themselves of living here.

Yet precisely because these were the grounds on which the Pereiras have been allowed to stay, that decision has come under some criticism. Even Mr Alexander Chancellor, the former editor of the *Sunday Telegraph* at the weekend expressed his unease because he thought that if they had lived in a big city with London, rather than in a village, their neighbours would have been sent home.

A letter in the *Guardian* on Monday made the same point even more shrilly. The decision was described by the writer as highlighting "the innate racism so profoundly entrenched at the Home Office". This couple had the luck to be settled among white Conservative voters but other immigrants were thrown out because their supporters were "non-Aryan" and "lefties". The Pereira supporters claim "that the family had integrated so well into the white community that it showed that this was an exceptional case proving that in general 'it is racism that rules'."

So a new message goes out. Contrary to previous instruction, racism is not simply a matter of disliking individuals because of the colour of their skin; it is also a preference for accepting people with a strong inclination to be assimilated into the British community and who are in numbers that assist this process. The Pereiras case confirms what I have always believed: that there was little racism based on skin-colour in Britain until (through the resistance of white so-called liberals to every sensible attempt to limit immigrant numbers) immigration became so heavy and concentrated in certain areas as to make assimilation hard.

We now have the further twist

that racism also has to do with the skin-colour of the supporters of immigrants - and the trouble with the Pereiras was that they are wanted and supported by indigenous English people because (they are, for one thing, Christian and speak only English) they blend culturally with the community in which they are to stay.

That in itself is an offence to those "anti-racists" whose chief anxieties are on behalf of people who, having little commitment to English life and culture, are concerned principally to see that this is reabsorbed by the community. That an "affirmation of community", that an affirmation of the native culture groups as a form of some pressure groups as a form of racism is evident from some current attitudes to education.

Thus last week's *Black on Black* Programme (by blacks and for blacks) on Channel 4 television launched a bitter attack on education's alleged refusal to take account of the fact that Britain is a multicultural society. It condemned the relatively small proportion of black teachers to black pupils (but should not we not ask the teacher's colour?) It asserted that "multicultural education is not seen to be relevant" where white people are in the majority. ("We cannot," said one contributor, "be telling children in Devon that the only people that matter are white children": such is the mind-conditioning material of this programme). A Caribbean (sic) headmaster criticized the planned curriculum "It is Eurocentric and in this sense racist."

Yet if the native population of these islands had been told, when it was pressed upon them that it must accept the largest immigrant settlement the nation has ever known, that in 20 years time they must modify their cultural heritage and the educational curriculum; that it would be a mark against the Pereira that they were so obviously assimilable, what would have been their reply in the voting booths? And should we not expect that if our children settled in France and Germany, their children would consider themselves French and German in culture, albeit perhaps with an affectionate remembrance of their forebears?

When people settle in a new country they may wish to preserve much of their old identity in their homes and places of religion. But when before has it ever been claimed that the curriculum and educational patterns of the native culture must be changed to accommodate theirs, and at the public expense? As for Eurocentricity, we are in Europe, and Europe's is our culture.

The race fanatics are rapidly reducing their case to absurdity. Not long ago, a discussion document from the Inner London Education Authority asserted that only white people could be racist because only white people benefited from it and were virtually forced to do what benefited them. These are not arguments that we can afford to let pass for lack of a better, for they do condition minds. They ought to be confronted. The case of the Pereiras has helped us to understand what the argument has always been really about - and that is much more identity and culture than colour.

Paul Jennings

I do like to see the seaside

I suspect that every Englishman, deep down, feels there is some sort of relationship between commerce and well-being and aquavellation, even if he doesn't know what that word means. Well, he is not likely to know, because I've just made it up, from *aqua*, water, and *velare*, to veil or hide. Aquavellation means the shutting out from view of any visually interesting waterscape of the remotest port or anything of industrial significance, with tall, largely unused, buildings, or simply long high walls.

It probably goes right back to a Puritan work ethic, the strict separation of business from pleasure, work from idling, use from beauty. There are examples of this in London, the Embankment (and no doubt before that the Strand when it was the strand of stone between the House of Commons terrace with its tea or cocktail parties).

Where the real work was done, when London was a mighty port handling 62,000 vessels and 44 million tons of goods on 45 miles of quay a year before the war (and even after it, taking the wrong turn after Vauxhall Bridge on my way to play cricket for *The Observer* against some police Monday team in south London, I would find myself seeing tall red funnels and black masts above little low houses) things were different.

Fashionable, the very word is like a bell. The South Bank's new opening-up and identification with aesthetic pleasure is parallel with the vague plans for marinas and executive-housing development in the old dockland, and the whole concept of Thamesmead.

Where has the commerce gone? The surprising answer is, to Felixstowe. Who would have thought it? Edwardian holidaymakers who were not quite the Frinton (let alone Southwold) class would sit in deckchairs on the pebbly beach, looking occasionally at the brown-blue, shallow, German Ocean as they wrote postcards. Suddenly Felixstowe is the biggest container port in the country.

Probably there are still many people in mere London who don't even know that a tremendous bridge over the Orwell was opened last year. (The Orwell? Kings a bell. Well yes, Eric Blair got the idea for his pseudonym when he was living in

Suffolk, at Southwold). It connects the A12 (the only road to East Anglia) with the A4, which connects Felixstowe with Ipswich (through the docks of which you once had to go to Felixstowe, by a miracle of aquavellation never catching so much as a glimpse of water).

Such people will have heard of the Humber Bridge, which like many bridges goes from somewhere real (in this case, Hull) to somewhere unreal and anti-climactic just a lot of potato fields and obscure Lincolnshire villages. This also goes for the Severn Bridge, from real Bristol to a lot of vague semi-Welsh, clayey-looking fields. But this great stone-plaque double bridge (there is actually a two-inch gap between the carriageways) goes from the very real, juggernaut-roaring A12 to the even more real Felixstowe. Our final face to the EEC...

This bridge was designed by the late Sir Frederick Gibberd. The magical garden of his house (near Harlow, of all places) was a miracle of tree-walks, falling levels, dammed streams, visual excitement. I am ready to bet that his original design allowed people to see the beautiful wooded-estuary vistas of the dramatically widening, sea-promising Orwell from their cars. But in the end the ancestral urge for aquavellation, when reality, commercial reality, was at stake, prevailed. You drive along its approaches, let alone actually over it, but concrete. You might as well be in a tunnel.

Of course, various official excuses are trotted out. Motorists might be distracted by the actual beauty of the view. There are pedestrians who might be affected by vertigo (dash, they are much more likely to be affected by boredom, traversing nothing). You can get these winds, it might be dangerous. But dash it even more, the concrete wall, about 5ft high, could not act as a windbreak against the tall juggernauts really vulnerable to the wind.

Their drivers sit high enough in their cabs to see the beauty which is denied to up the motorists, as non-commercial. But then that's the whole point of aquavellation.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE UNCOMMON MARKET

So it has taken only 27 years since the signing of the Treaty of Rome for the two leading members of the common market to announce, with due self-congratulation, the abolition of customs formalities for travellers crossing their common frontier. There remain, of course, "inspection formalities" - not least because both France and Germany impose a series of quotas on goods transported by road into their respective national territories. But perhaps it will take no more than a further quarter century to remove this particularly blatant obstacle to internal free trade.

It is not the budget disputes that paralyse summit meetings which are the true affront to the European ideal. All societies, after all, tend to quarrel over taxation and expenditure. The shameful sickness of the Community is lethargy; painfully slow progress towards its fundamental objective of a common market. It is 16 years since the creation of the common external customs tariff and the final abolition of internal duties. But the cost of frontier formalities was estimated by the EEC Commission itself last year to add between 5 and 10 per cent to the costs of internal trade. With the notable exception of electrical goods, a common market in manufactures is still obstructed by the barbed wire of differing national standards and certification procedures; harmonisation is slow, and impeded politically by an insensitive determination to standardise detail, rather than force member

states to accept each other's general seals of approval.

In the newer industries where Europe most desperately needs a large home market on which to develop and export potential, national procurement policies have been turned into useless small pieces. Telecommunications, for example, is massively obstructed by nationalism. And if progress has been slow in the market for manufactures, it has barely begun in the service industries - from which all EEC nation states earn a larger proportion of their national income. British building societies, for example, may not compete for German mortgage business. The West German insurance industry is heavily protected - another source of bitter dispute with Britain.

And the British government has just been blocked, yet again, in an attempt to break the air price cartel in Europe and introduce cheap fares to Amsterdam. The Dutch, it was hoped, were sufficiently liberal in trade matters to join in this attempt to undermine a cosy price agreement which serves to prop up ailing national airlines in Europe and deprives its citizens of easy movement from one part of the common market to another. But caution - or German influence - have prevailed.

In this murky area of protectionism, no government has clean hands. Britain, for example, takes a far more restrictive attitude than West Germany to imports from Japan. In manufactured trade, West Germany has some reason to pride itself on living up to its free

market ideals. But in service trade, it is more often than not the villain of the piece. Britain, which is running a manufactured trade deficit and trying to develop its expertise in services, has reason to feel aggrieved.

It does not do to pile one intra-EEC quarrel on top of another. A better approach is to stress the common advantages of liberalising the internal market for services. Internal barriers tend to drive business right outside the community; American multinationals, for example, may look for insurance "offshore" if they cannot conclude a deal for block insurance on their EEC business with an insurer inside the Community. The need for internal unity has also been shown by the failure of the EEC's recent trade negotiations with Japan. Europe's internal divisions were neatly exploited by the Japanese. Never one to miss an international political trick, the Japanese prime minister has pointed out that West Germany's financial markets are now more closed, even to its EEC partners, than Tokyo's.

If common elections within the EEC are to serve any purpose, they should enhance concentration on common issues. The voters of the European Community all lose from their governments' restrictive practices, and the EEC sometimes appears to be the biggest restrictive practice in the business. Is it too much to hope that the forthcoming elections can give some stimulus to the enlargement of the decidedly uncommon market?

PICKETING AND THE QUEEN'S PEACE

By common consent of the politicians, speaking from right to left, there is now a crisis of law and order in the miners' dispute, and the police are bearing the brunt of it. Mrs Thatcher said yesterday that there was an attempt to substitute the rule of the mob for the rule of law and nobody who had seen the filmed scenes of violent mass picketing on Tuesday could rationally dispute that. Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democrats said that for Coal Board and British Steel to continue to ignore legislation on illegal picketing, if the talks between the Coal Board and the miners' union fail, would be effectively to undermine the rule of law. Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Labour Shadow Home Secretary, stated that there was a crisis in law and order between public and police.

But at this point, agreement (at least between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kaufman) ended. Mrs Thatcher said that the attempt to subvert the rule of law must not succeed and no responsible politician, pushed to give a straight answer to a straight question, would contradict that. But the Labour front bench, in its embarrassment, will go a long way to avoid a straight answer on the miners' conduct and Mr Kaufman did so yesterday. Speaking to a police audience, he argued that the police were being pushed into a gap created by the failure of the government's employment legislation. He attacked what he described as the inoperable civil law brought in by the present government and

he saw the police as having to pick up the pieces.

But that is to rearrange the facts for political convenience with quite unacceptable sophistry. It is an exercise in flouting logic with which Mr Kaufman should not be allowed to get away. For the civil law is not at the heart of what has been happening this week. It may indeed be that the Coal Board should now go back to the courts and invoke the law on secondary picketing, as has been argued here before. Its decision not to proceed with its contempt of court action against the Yorkshire miners was taken because the Nottinghamshire men were getting to work and it seemed to the NCB best to do nothing to exacerbate the situation. It may well be, as Dr Owen says, that it should now reconsider that position. Even more to the point is whether British Steel, whose Oregave works have been the principal victim of secondary picketing this week, should consider invoking the civil law.

Yet when all that is said, it is not the civil but the criminal law which is at issue after the latest violence on the picket lines. The police are blamed by the miners' leaders for brutality on the grounds that violence erupts only because the police prevents the miners' attempts at "persuasion". But what sort of persuasion is it that makes itself felt by the presence of thousands who go equipped with missiles and smoke bombs; what sort of persuasion is it that seeks to

make its point by violent action of the kind that when the police cannot prevent it, endangers life and limb?

Nobody for a moment (not even, it must be presumed, Mr Kaufman) could nurture the illusion that if the police were to withdraw, the assembled pickets in their hundreds would let lorries pass, or men go to work, once the miners' spokesmen had attempted verbal persuasion and if the men who wished to cross the lines remained unconvinced. In recent years, there has been a discernible increase in picketing of the kind which is disguised intimidation, and the miners' dispute has brought that phenomenon to a wholly new and unacceptable level.

It is both unreasonable and irrelevant to argue that these events expose the weakness of the Prior and Tebbit Industrial Relations Acts. The problem (so far as these are relevant) is not so much that they are weak but that they have not been properly tested. But what is really at issue is the criminal law and the Queen's Peace. When this dispute is over the government ought to give serious consideration to making a much more precise law to govern the conditions in which picketing is lawful. Violence in picketing is already a criminal offence, but the law has a right to lay down the conditions which are unacceptable because they make violence a serious risk. It is doubtful whether a code of conduct is any longer enough.

STEPPING-STONES TO A TABOO

New patterns of family life are emerging in the wake of the divorce explosion. It is no longer uncommon for a child to be raised, for at least part of its childhood, by one natural parent and one step parent. It will undoubtedly take considerable time for society to shape and form the role of step-parent, defining the expectations and limitations of the role so that it becomes part of the common wisdom. In the absence of such reinforcement step parents have to feel their way carefully into somewhat uncharted territory. The same is true of the role of the "missing" (divorced) parent. He (as usually it is) relinquishes to the step-father most of the practical details of parenting, stripping his role to its bare essentials, the bond of consanguinity. The best guide, for the step parent, is to be and to do what parents are generally expected to be and do. And this must emphatically rule out any possibility of a sexual relationship. It should be seen as akin to incest, and covered by a similar taboo; possibly even by similar laws, as is already the case in Scotland.

Giving little weight to such considerations, a commission set up by the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a majority

report proposing the dismantling of such legal barriers as exist in English law against the intrusion of sexuality into step parent step child relationships. After the age of 21, any step child would be free to marry the step parent it grew up with, which means through its childhood it would be seen as a potential sexual partner. It is not for nothing that the traditional horror of incest applies to adults as well as to children. It is necessary for the protection of children. The cardinal principle is that no individual may look for potential sexual or marriage partners within the family, and this is not primarily for the good of the gene stock but for the good of the family as society's basic institution, the place where children grow up. The majority mistakenly put all its emphasis on another principle, the natural liberty of choice of marriage partner; but it is a far lesser principle than the safeguarding of the family's integrity.

This minority in the commission correctly perceived, suggesting also that in relatively rare cases where the step-relationship was only nominal, a court or tribunal should be able to dispense with the impediment. They would have to prove

that they had never lived together as part of a family household, in other words that their affinity was purely formal. Such a procedure would be preferable to the only choice now open to such a couple, a private parliamentary bill, and would meet those cases most deserving of sympathy.

G. K. Chesterton once asked whether it was wise to saw through a timber spar in the loft on the ground that it was not clear what its purpose was. The architect would say different: Chesterton was making a theological point. The majority in this commission is urging society towards the same mistake, for the ban on marriage within prohibited degrees of affinity has impressive credentials in religious tradition. For an archbishop's commission to dismiss them so lightly is odd; but no less odd than its simplistic treatment of the difficult, subtle and vulnerable relationship of step-parent to step-child. The Church of England should revoke such authority as has already been given to this report from its association with the archbishop, by exposing it promptly to the mangling in the General Synod which it deserves.

Need for caution on defence

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Michael Beetham

Sir, I have read with interest the letters from the former Chiefs of Defence Staff (March 30, 23, 30, April 3 and May 17) commenting on Mr Michael Heseltine's proposals for the reorganisation of the higher echelons of the Ministry of Defence. I note a common theme of caution that the revised organization, whatever form it may take, should not strip the single-service Chiefs of Staff of the staff they require to fulfil their function as professional heads of their Service and to tender advice to the Chief of Defence Staff and the Government on strategy and defence policy.

This point has been taken up, too (May 7), by the last Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Leach, with whom I served in the Chiefs of Staff Committee through the 1981 defence review and the Falklands war. The whole issue will remain a very live topic over the next month or so and I understand it to be debated shortly in the House of Lords.

I may therefore add my own voice of caution stemming from my experience as a single-service Chief of Staff over a period of more than five years. There was some disagreement among the Chiefs of Staff during that Defence Review, not surprisingly as we were faced with the very difficult problem of inadequate resources to meet all our Nato commitments. But the views of the single-service Chiefs of Staff were fully exposed to the Secretary of State as were the views of the Chief of Defence Staff.

The debate was held in a responsible and constructive manner at all times and the Secretary of State had the benefit of the soundest possible advice for making his decisions. The working of the MoD staff in the Falklands war was a model of efficiency and cooperation, the central staff playing the coordinating role, the single-service staff implementing the instructions down the line to their formations and units.

Mr Heseltine should be careful before he tampers too much with that organization. In particular, if the central staff is to be strengthened at the expense of the single-service staff, one must ask who it will be on the central staff better able professionally to give advice to the Chief of Defence Staff and the Secretary of State on the policy and employment of a particular Service than the head of that Service who will have the ultimate responsibility and who will carry the can should the advice be wrong?

I am not saying there should be no changes to the organization, but not a wholesale upheaval of a system that has suffered its fair share of reorganization over the years and has brought us successfully through not only the Falklands war but also all the other emergencies the British Services have been faced with over the last several years.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BEETHAM,
Barrow House,
South Creaks,
Fakenham,
Norfolk,
May 26.

'Lithgow v Whitehall'

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP for Hexham (Conservative)

Sir, I am afraid that your omission of a key phrase in my letter of May 29 makes apparent nonsense of part of my argument. The second paragraph should have included the words in brackets and have read: Sir Michael Havers writes that the Government are not saying that an exemption without compensation would be justified. That can hardly be regarded as a resounding declaration of Conservative principles, especially since it may be noted that in the context of the proceedings the Government maintained that the Convention does not, either expressly or by implication, guarantee a right to compensation in case of nationalisation of the property of a state's own nationals.

It is not I but the Government who put that interpretation on the Convention.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY RIPPON,
House of Commons,
May 30.

From Sir William Lithgow

Sir, Nationalisation - compensation.

Michael Havers.

As always,
BILL LITHGOW,
PO Box 2,
PO Glaston,
Renfrewshire,
May 28.

Rest and be thankful

From the Reverend J. W. Masding

Sir, Bank holidays have a friend in the parochial clergy, who can seldom count upon relatively undisturbed occupation of their homes at any other time.

I had 10 callers yesterday. That was high for a Bank holiday, very low for a Monday. And of course there were no funerals. A day without funerals, and usually without undertakers phoning to arrange them, is one thing; a week without is quite another.

People can treat an occasional Monday as a *dies non* and at what blessed times they sometimes fall. But a national "wakes week" is part of cloud cuckoo-land - the demands of life and death would continue and it would be a holiday for the privileged few.

The Church could not "shut"; and neither could the service industries. No plumber for a day is one thing; but a week!

Yours faithfully,
J. W. MASDING,
Hamstead Vicarage,
Walsall Road,
Birmingham,
May 29.

Experiments with human embryos

From Dr J. D. Bronhall

Sir, In Ian Kennedy's article, "Let the law take on the test tube" (May 26), in which he concentrates on research on human embryos, he concludes that such research is never morally permissible.

I have argued (*The Times*, July 30, 1983) that it would be immoral not to use the technique of *in vitro* fertilization to investigate the earliest stages of human development, such research being directed in particular at understanding the causes of genetically based birth defects, and preventing such afflictions in future generations.

These apparently irreconcilable views may find common ground if we distinguish between two kinds of embryos, characterised by their different origins.

In the first category are the "spare" embryos produced by fertilizing a greater number of eggs than are necessary to ensure a pregnancy in an IVF programme to help infertile couples. Such "spare" embryos may be frozen for subsequent implantation, if the first attempt is unsuccessful, but in the event that this is not necessary the fact of their existence forces those directly concerned, and society in general, to address the question of what should be their ultimate fate.

On the specific option of using such embryos for research it could be argued that they had been created with the object of achieving a pregnancy, each embryo with the potential for developing into a human being with a known identity and "belonging" to the potential parents, and thus their use as subjects for research should be impermissible.

But there is an alternative source of eggs, when fertilized, or stimulated to develop without fertilization, could provide a second category of embryos created specifically for research purposes. Eggs could be taken from ovaries removed for medical reasons (or even donated after death) and from women undergoing surgery because they wish to cease child-bearing, or for other reasons.

I believe that many women, fully informed of the contribution their unwanted eggs could make to alleviating human suffering, would be glad to help in this way. Of special value would be the eggs obtained from older women and from those known to be or suspected of carrying a genetic defect.

The use of such embryos in research would not be attended by the moral issues concerning "spare" embryos since they would have no "parents" and have no potential for becoming human beings, or even foetuses, if research were to be restricted to the embryonic phase of development, i.e., up to the stage reached by a normal embryo at the end of the eighth week of pregnancy, by which time all the organs of the body have formed and an embryo becomes a foetus. (By this stage major morphological abnormalities caused by genetic defects or by teratogenic agents will have been expressed).

In concluding that research on embryos is never permissible and that the law must be the appropriate regulatory mechanism Ian Kennedy makes the point that if the law is to command respect (and therefore obedience) it must not stray too far from the collective conscience of society.

I do not believe that this conscience will deny scientists and doctors the opportunity of making important discoveries about the early stages of human development, particularly where this may lead to the avoidance or alleviation of the immeasurable suffering associated with birth defects.

I proffer the suggestion of distinguishing between two

categories of embryos, one on which experiments may not be permitted, and the other created specifically for research purposes, as a way of resolving the dilemma.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. BRONHALL,
30 Bagley Wood Road,
Kennington, Oxford.

From Dr W. M. O. Moore

Sir, Professor Ian Kennedy (May 26) explains why, from the moral viewpoint, only one egg should be taken, fertilised and implanted at a time. This is certainly right from the obstetric viewpoint.

The six per cent of babies who are of low birthweight account for two thirds of the nation's perinatal mortality. Whereas in singleton pregnancy the incidence is just under six per cent, half the babies from twin pregnancy are of low birthweight.

Do other than Professor Kennedy proposes would inevitably increase perinatal mortality, and morbidity in the survivors.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. O. MOORE,
University of Manchester,
St Mary's Hospital,
Manchester,
May 29.

From Mrs J. S. Vale

Sir, I have been following with great interest the various articles on the discussions of the ethics of experimentation on spare embryos which result from *in vitro* fertilization.

I totally agreed with the conclusions reached by Ian Kennedy (May 26) that guidelines and self-regulation are totally inadequate for this complex moral issue. It is an area which is too open to abuse by some scientists justifying it as a means to an end.

I am sure most women involved in and receiving the benefits from the *in vitro* fertilization technique would endorse his view that the number of ova fertilized at any one time should be limited to two or three and that all fertilized ova should be implanted, so eliminating spare embryos production.

Perhaps they should voice this opinion to their MPs so that the opinion of the people can be heard as well as that of the Warnock committee.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. VALE,
Rosedene,
The Cross,
Drybrook,
Gloucestershire,
May 26.

From Mr Lucas Mellinger

Sir, Your correspondents concerned with human embryos base their ethics on the same standards accorded to animals, i.e., a "sense of awareness", but meaning a "sense of pain".

Surely the relevant awareness is that, firstly in the mother, of the unity between her and her child, made manifest, if by no other physical and psychological symptom of pregnancy, by the umbilical cord.

Secondly, if parents are, as once we were taught, one flesh, the relevant awareness must be that of the family.

This awareness, according to sociobiologists, is common amongst animals, and by extension should enter spontaneously into our human consciousness.

Have we become so schizophrenic that we must debate how soon that which is part of us may be split off, with good grace?

Yours faithfully,
LUCAS MELLINGER,
24 Montpelier Row,
Twickenham,
Middlesex,
May 29.

Fear at N London Poly

From Mr Jack Shapiro

Sir, Lord Annan writes (May 28) from the secure fastness of the House of Lords.

Were he to be named on a National Front "hit list" in their publications, with which Mr Harrington is connected, he would know that the consequence is indeed fear on the part of the victims.

The National Front role at the Polytechnic of North London and elsewhere is to "finger" those who can be included in a published "hit list". The Brown Shirts in Germany, well before Hitler seized power, used

this tactic to spread fear throughout the universities and other centres of learning.

It is the tactics of the National Front in arranging demonstrations of their followers in areas populated by ethnic groups they label as "foreigners" and in publishing "hit lists" that is terrorist political activity engaged in only by the National Front.

All who value our democracy are opposed to these tactics and surely Lord Annan would wish to be numbered in this opposition?

Yours faithfully,
JACK SHAPIRO,
100 Brim Hill, N2.

'Rescue' at Entebbe

From Mr Andrew Faulds, MP for Warley East (Labour)

Sir, Mr Levin (May 15) says I "denounced the Israeli rescue... at Entebbe". He is right: I did, as I did the attempted rescue of the Americans in Iran.

The first - and most important - point is that taking action (even rescue action) in the sovereign territory of another country is normally considered to be in contravention of international law.

The second point is that Israeli "rescue operations" (47 hostages had already been released) at Entebbe - as in many other instances in other places - have caused more deaths than would have ensued had the more patient tactics been used that other nations adopt in such hostage situations.

In the Entebbe "rescue operation" a number of Ugandan soldiers died, as well as three Israelis and three Palestinians - and so too did the unfortunate Mrs Bloch, whose hospital stay would not have ended in death but for the Israeli intervention.

And how many of the Americans who eventually left Iran alive would now be dead if the US efforts had led to the resolution pursued at Entebbe?

Sincerely,
ANDREW FAULDS,
House of Commons,
May 31.

Too little scope in engineering

From Professor J. Heyman and others

Sir, We were astonished by your report in *The Times* of May 25 under the heading "Companies recruit key staff abroad", which indicated that such was the shortage of skills in electronics, computer science and some engineering fields, firms such as GEC and Plessey are having to recruit from Australasia, USA and Europe.

We are astonished, not because of the shortage, of which we are all too fully aware, but that these same companies are limiting the short-term practical training places available for undergraduates in engineering and electronics during their courses to such an extent that students from this university, at any rate, are being severely discouraged from pursuing a career in engineering.

Last summer was a difficult time for students trying to find places in industry for their practical training, which is a mandatory part of their degree requirements at Cambridge. This year, despite reported upturns in the economy, the situation appears to be even more difficult.

Although we appreciate that training budgets may have been cut during the present period of financial stringency, it is shortsighted to make cuts in the small but critical area of vacation training.

Each year industry seeks to attract engineering graduates with good training and some understanding of industry. Short-term fluctuations in industry's readiness to provide practical experience increase the impression of erratic and volatile reaction to events which is one of the factors that tend to deter graduates from looking seriously at industry for their careers.

It is hardly surprising that many of them are looking with more enthusiasm at other fields, such as chartered accountancy and banking. The problem is both long-term and, for those now at the university, immediate. Has anyone from industry any suggestions?

Yours etc,
J. HEYMAN (Head, Department of Engineering),
N. G. WACE (Superintendent of Workshops, Department of Engineering),
W. P. KIRKMAN (Secretary, University Careers Service),
M. GAVIN (Careers adviser for engineers),
University of Cambridge,
Department of Engineering,
Trumpington Street,
Cambridge,
May 28.

From Dr Colin White

Sir, Mr Tom King stated (report, May 24) that it was difficult to get children, especially in primary schools, to specialize in subjects which would help them later gain jobs in the new industries.

I share Mr King's concern. My six-year-old son shows no interest in tribology, cryogenics or genetic engineering.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN WHITE,
120 Totley Brook Road,
Sheffield.

Off pitch

From Colonel D.L. Sylvester-Bradley

Sir, I named my boat "Chukka" to remind me of a game I used to enjoy. I would not have done so had I thought it implies "to proceed roughly in a circle" (letter, May 22).

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BRADLEY,
The Loft,
Lower Pennington,
Lymington, Hampshire.

Madness in great ones

From Dr Roland Littlewood

Sir, Professor Shepherd's endorsement (May 26) of Bernard Levin's "mad leader" thesis is rather alarming, especially as he emphasises that this type of mental illness might not be immediately apparent. Gaddafi, Khomeini and other cultural innovators would be well advised to avoid British psychiatrists.

Without suggesting that we are in the Russian league, it might be worthwhile to point out that colonial and Commonwealth psychiatrists interned Melanesian cargo-cultists (Ne Loagi), Jamaican Rastafarians (Leonard Howell), Canadian Doukhobors and Rice Kamanga, founder of the Barotse Twelve Society. On March 4, 1975, *The Times* suggested that the French Revolution had been initiated by millennial sectarians and, within a few weeks, the radical Richard Brothers was arrested for treason and committed to a mental hospital.

We are not concerned with a debate of merely antiquarian interest. The British Rastafarian community is currently concerned with the large number of its members who have been detained under the Mental Health Act and, in its opinion, inappropriately diagnosed and treated.

Yours etc,
ROLAND LITTLEWOOD,
Department of Psychological Medicine,
Guy's Hospital, SE1,
May 26.

Sinking feeling

From Mr Benjamin Finn

Sir, Michael Bailey ("BR keeps its 'Great British Breakfast'") May 24) quotes British Rail's catering division as saying the proposal of a "Euro-breakfast" of cold ham and cheese "went down like a lead balloon".

Surely a lead balloon would go down rather well?

Yours faithfully,
BENJAMIN FINN,
The King's School,
Canterbury, Kent.

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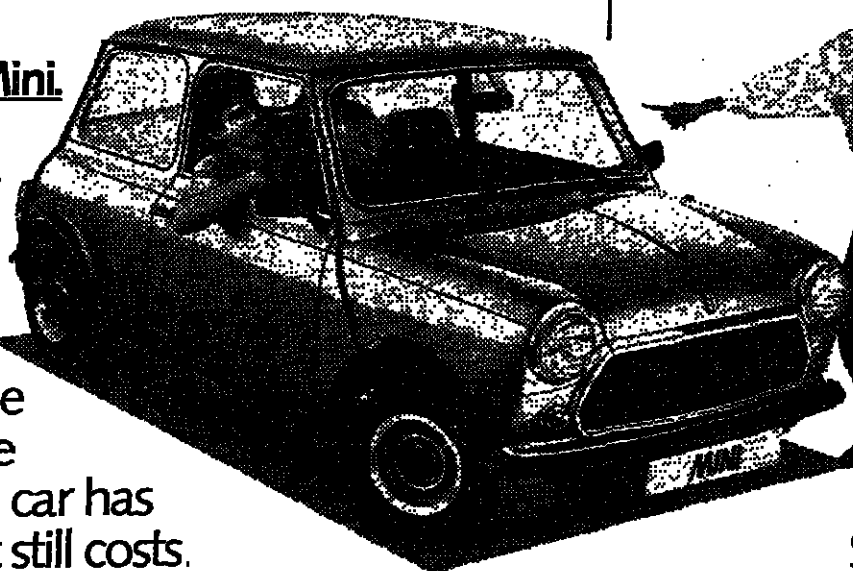
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Godfrey Davis **europcar**

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Can't pay, won't pay
— the new hard line

In any international debt crisis there is always the risk that debtor governments will move from the position where they insist they cannot meet their obligations, thereby inviting creditors to reschedule them, to a simple refusal to pay. Bolivia is the first debtor country to do so and Argentina may not be far behind. There appears to be a mood among Argentina's foreign bankers to reply "so be it". The lingering fear, behind this hard line is that Argentina may infect Brazil and if Brazil succumbs the system could slide into a financial morass, taking banks, illustrious and dull, with it.

The debt situation is by no means out of hand. But there is inevitably a question whether it is entirely within the grasp of the US Federal Reserve Board. In the presidential vacuum Mr Paul Volcker must feel occasionally that the weight of office is dragging him beyond the call of duty. That said, the Fed has made its problems worse, initially by taking too lenient a line with ill-managed American banks, and through the recent Continental Illinois episode, effectively pledging support for any bank that needs it.

To a Third World sovereign debtor plagued by the political and social repercussions of trying to satisfy creditor banks, there must now be a strong temptation to pass the buck to the Federal Reserve.

Too many (for comfort) of President Reagan's chickens are suddenly coming home to roost. The American overseas trade deficit rose to \$12.19 billion in April from \$10.36 billion in March. Compared with a year before the deficit is up a staggering 42.7 per cent. One reason is higher imports of petroleum — a sign that the Americans are taking the Middle East threat to oil shipments in deadly earnest.

The trade deficit is inevitably swelling the US balance of payments deficit, which in the fourth quarter of last year rose to \$15.29 billion and might this year reach \$40 billion. Lured by high interest rates and a strong dollar foreigners have been more than happy to finance this mounting deficit. At the end of 1983 US bank liabilities to foreigners rose \$24,720m. To complete the picture US bank claims on foreigners were just short of half that amount. More to the point the claims on foreigners are some measure of the sovereign debt problem seen through the eyes of US bankers. The fraught link between the two figures is interest rates. They are high and rising in order to keep the money flowing into the US but plainly too high for the debtors to sustain.

The London stock market hardly needed the arrest of Mr Arthur Scargill to frighten it into headlong retreat. But the City finds the spectre of violence more terrifying than any other single factor, not excluding collapsing banks, higher interest rates and a deteriorating money supply.

Small shareholders
rock the boat

Nothing succeeds like excess, as Oscar Wilde remarked. European Ferries has discovered this to its cost, as it tries to alter the terms of its cross-Channel perk for shareholders. The huge success of the scheme has made it an administrative nightmare.

The detailed scheme of arrangement, plus the proxies, land on shareholders' mats this morning. It proposes turning the perk shares into Preference shares, leaving full voting rights for the dowdy insti-

tutions. Their cash call, perhaps, comes a little later. European Ferries is paying a cool million to change the articles of association, one measure of its keenness to change the scheme. Answers in well before the three special meetings on Friday, June 22, please.

Like the riots in the 18th century over the change in calendar ("Give us back our 14 days"), European Ferries maintains that nobody loses and everybody gains if the scheme goes through.

But if the scheme is tossed out, then the Group itself could, on paper, start looking a trifle vulnerable. Its 44 per cent stake in the cross-Channel ferry business is no goldmine, and the taboo on it, bidding for a further 38 per cent, in the shape of Sealink, may be a major blow. If another determined new entrant buys Sealink, then Euroferries will face fierce competition from another quarter, while trying to placate small shareholders seething angrily at the prospect of losing their travel discounts.

No wonder therefore that the velvet hands of Warburg masterminding the operation are also clutching a big stick. If shareholders do reject the scheme, then European Ferries will either scrap the scheme altogether, or trim it back drastically. "A vote against the scheme is a vote against the concession itself", as they say now.

GRE ready to
blaze a trail

Guardian Royal Exchange. Britain's second largest motor insurer, also with long-term life assets of nearly £3 billion, is ready to beat a path for the insurance industry in the riotous jungle of financial services. Yesterday Mr Tim Collins, chairman of GRE, told shareholders: "The speed of change around us will, we expect, increase more rapidly in the future and it may therefore be although we have no specific plans at present that we wish to become associated at some time with other organizations who are properly qualified to work in association with us in compatible areas of activity."

GRE has already set in train the restructuring of its activities which is necessary to make this sort of association work and will soon announce the creation of a new holding company which will make it possible to split the insurance business from other financial services activities, like banking, which are subject to different controls. GRE's reasoning is that its life business automatically pushes it into the savings market and from there it is only a small jump for instance, to becoming a banker and lending mortgage cash to housebuyers.

Having signalled that it intends to expand into other areas of the financial services industry, speculation will now begin about the type of link which would best suit GRE. Top of the list would be a closer association with a bank. Here GRE is well briefed, with Mr Charles Hambro, the deputy chairman of Hambros, the merchant bank, on the board (a closer link between these two institutions is however a non-starter).

Whichever target is identified, GRE could find itself in stiff competition with other insurers who are waking up to the idea of expanding into new fields. BAT Industries has yet to announce its plans in the financial services field following the Eagle Star acquisition, while the Prudential has also been restructured to form a holding company as proposed by GRE.

Bolivia halts interest payments
on \$3.5 billion debt to banks

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Bolivia, one of Latin America's smallest borrowers, yesterday injected further uncertainty into the international banking market by calling a temporary halt on all its foreign debt payments to private banks.

The move was taken in response to pressure from the trade union federation COB which has been fighting the economic austerity measure imposed by the government in an attempt to reach agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a \$300m loan and reschedule debts owed to commercial banks.

Last month, Bolivia stopped payments of principal to the banks, but Bolivian officials said in La Paz that the latest moratorium covered interest as well. Although other big debtors have slipped well behind with interest payments, this is believed to be first time in the

recent round of debt reschedulings that a country has formally called a halt to interest payments.

However, a government spokesman said Bolivia would still make debt repayments to international lending agencies up to a maximum of 25 per cent of export earnings.

The Bolivian announcement temporarily knocked the dollar on the foreign exchange markets yesterday. And with financial markets nervous about the state of the US banking industry, it had much greater impact than its economic significance warrants.

Bolivia's external debts, including private sector borrowing, are variously put at about \$3.5 billion (£2.5 billion) — less than a tenth of the \$44 billion owed by Argentina and compared with about \$90 billion owed by Mexico and Brazil.

Bolivian public sector debt at June 1983

Contracted	Balance outstanding
\$4.4 billion	\$2.8 billion

Source: Banco Central de Bolivia

However, the plight of Bolivia may strengthen the determination of the big Latin American borrowers to press for measures to ease the region's \$340 billion debt burden. Latin American borrowers are due to meet again to discuss this next month.

Bolivia's attempts to adjust its economy in line with the requirements on the IMF have led to growing social tensions and pressures and commercial banks headed by Bank of America have held back from rescheduling about \$400m due to banks this year until there is progress with the IMF.

A Bank of America spokesman said yesterday it had not

been officially informed about the payments halt by the Bolivian government and was seeking clarification.

The amount owed to commercial banks is thought to be between \$660m and \$1 billion of which British banks are owed about \$150m and American banks about \$350m. Inflation in Bolivia was officially running at more than 400 per cent at the last count, but economists say it is probably considerably higher. Its foreign exchange reserves are said to have been wiped out.

Argentina, which has been the main worry for international bankers recently, has repeated that it soon expects to reach agreement with the International Monetary Fund on an economic programme.

Senior German Lopez, secretary-general of the presidency said agreement on a letter of intent would be reached before the Latin American debtors' meeting next month.

Dow slumps
below 1,100

The Wall Street stock market moved into new low ground for the year last night. The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 8.5 to below 1,093 at one stage, the lowest since February last year. This took it below the theoretical support level of 1,100.

Falls exceeded gains by about three to one, on moderate volume. Before the market opened, the US administration revealed an April trade deficit of \$8.8 billion.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1026.6 down 29.5 (day's high: 1052.3 low: 1026.2)
FT Index: 803.4 down 22.8
FT Gilts: 77.86 down 0.34
Barrington: 17.802
Barrington USM Leaders Index: 101.22 down 5.35
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1088.79 down 12.45
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,140.8 down 23.00
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 928.80 up 5.57 Amsterdam: 167.6 down 4.1

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.3551 down 10pts
Index 79.5 down 0.1
DM 3.79 up 0.0025
FrF 11.8275 up 0.0275
Yen 320.75 down 0.50
Dollar Index 131.0 down 0.3
DM 2.7385

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.3865
Dollar DM 2.7345
ECU 0.602081
SDR 0.752996

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9.5%
Finance houses base rate 9
Discount market loans well fixed 6%
3 month interbank 9% - 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11% - 11%
3 month DM 6 - 5%
3 month Fr 13-13% - 13%
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 10%
Treasury long bond 9% - 9%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period from April 4 to May 1, 1984, inclusive: 8.934 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$384.75 pm \$388.40
close \$385.25 - \$385.75 (£278.75 - £279.25)
New York (latest): \$385.75
Kruggerand (per coin): \$397.398.50 (£287.25 £288.25)
Sovereigns (new): \$80.50 - \$91.50 (£65.50 - £66.25)
Excludes VAT

Granada pays £120m
for Rediffusion

By Ian Griffiths

British Electric Traction is selling its Rediffusion television rental business to the Granada Group for £120m. At the same time it is launching a £167m bid to increase its 40 per cent stake in Initial, the laundry and cleaning company to 100 per cent.

The combined business would take about 19 per cent of the television rental market, still some way behind Thorn EMI's 31 per cent share. It would have 850 stores, although about 100 would be closed after the merger, which with phasing out of Rediffusion's head office would result in the loss of about 700 jobs.

Had the television rental operations been merged for the year to March 31 1984 they would have produced profits before interest and tax of £37m. Under the terms of the sale agreement BET will be entitled to 20 per cent of the profits in excess in £45m over the next four years.

Granada has also agreed to buy 238,000 television sets from BET in the 18 months to October 1 1985 and thereafter 65 per cent of its television requirements providing the products are competitive in terms of price and technology. Rediffusion took all its television sets from BET and the

annual demand from the new business will be about 250,000 sets. The proposed merger must be approved by both sets of shareholders and is conditional on it not being referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Mr Alex Bernstein, chairman of Granada, was confident that the deal would not be held up by the Office of Fair Trading.

Granada is financing the purchase with the issue of 78.2 million new ordinary shares, which are being placed at 155p. Existing shareholders will be given the chance to apply for not less than half of the shares placed at 155p and Granada is also enfranchising its limited voting "A" shares to allow the same one share one vote principle which applies to the ordinary shares.

BET's bid for the remaining stake in Initial will be a combination of £16 cash plus four BET deferred ordinary shares for every five Initial shares. It is conditional on the sale of Rediffusion's television rentals interests to Granada going through.

Granada yesterday unveiled its results for the 26 weeks to April 14, 1984. Pretax profits rose from £21m to £24m

	1984 26 WEEKS TO 14 APRIL	1983 26 WEEKS TO 26 MARCH
Pretax profits	£27.0m	£21.1m
Interim dividend per £1 ordinary share	6.5p	4.5p
Earnings per £1 ordinary share	23.2p	19.6p

The Chairman, Robert Haslam, reports:

- * Profits before taxation £27.0 million compared with £21.1 million in first half of last year.
- * Underlying pre-tax profits from Group's normal operations very strong, reaching £37.4 million before special provision of £10.4 million to cover possible non-recurring losses in international sugar trading.
- * Sugar refining in U.K. maintained solid level of profits.
- * Molasses businesses made good start with profits substantially ahead of last year's figures.
- * Redpath Industries in Canada had successful first half with high profit performance in sugar operations and construction materials.
- * Refined Sugars in U.S.A. performed well.
- * Decision to increase interim dividend by 2.0p to 6.5p reflects underlying profits from ongoing operations, the Board's confidence in the future, and improves balance between interim and final payments.

The results for the 26 weeks to 26 March 1983 have been adjusted for exchange rates ruling at 1 October 1983. The above figures do not constitute full financial statements. Copies of the interim report for the 26 weeks to 31 March 1984 are being mailed to shareholders. Further copies may be obtained from: C. P. McFie, Secretary, Tate & Lyle PLC, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, London EC2R 6DQ.



Sir Nicholas: market must respond to change.

Rebel SE
firms set
to lobby
minister

By Our City Staff

Stock Exchange firms battling to slow the rate of change in market rules which could damage their business are considering a direct approach to Mr Alex Fletcher, minister for corporate and consumer affairs. He is the most vociferous government voice on changes.

The seven-man steering committee representing 78 small and medium sized broking firms met yesterday to consider strategy. The group has failed to persuade the Stock Exchange to allow an extra two months for discussion of its consultative green paper. The deadline closes tonight.

But the Exchange has agreed that a member up for election to the policy-making stock exchange council next month will also be identified by having the name of his firm on the ballot paper.

The rebels feel this will make those sympathetic to their cause much easier to identify when the 4,000 or so members (about half in London) cast their votes.

The committee is planning a further meeting of all firms next Monday, the eve of the Stock Exchange annual meeting.

However, it is unlikely that it will inspire heated debate on the vexed issue of single versus dual capacity if the chairman, Sir Nicholas Goodison so rules. Instead, questions may well be put about relating to Professor Jim Gower's Review of Investor Protection.

It is argued in some parts of the exchange that a system of dual capacity would introduce more potential conflicts of interest.

Meanwhile, about 200 members attended a meeting held on the floor of the Stock Exchange last night. They were addressed by Sir Nicholas, who reiterated the council's view that single capacity could not be maintained, and that the market had to respond to the speed of change elsewhere.

Many worried questions were asked. Some members were concerned that the council might be looking after the interests of the larger firms to the detriment of the smaller. Sir Nicholas denied that there was any conflict of interest.

Stamp duty clampdown

The Inland Revenue has moved to clamp down on stamp-duty avoidance schemes, but has denied using the principles set out in the Furniss v Dawson tax case as a basis.

According to the trade magazine *Accountancy Age* the Revenue's stamp office has sent out 2,000 assessments in the last month aimed at collecting duty of around £5m. The assessments relate to schemes which involved property purchases using agreement-to-lease arrangements which result in only a minimal liability to stamp duty.

A spokesman for the Revenue denied that letters accompanying the assessments were attempting to use the Furniss v Dawson doctrine, which embodied the principle of examining the substance rather than legal form of a transaction. He said the duty was being assessed on the basis of a stamp duty case decided in 1939.

Airbus and 146 jet production 'must continue'

BAe lays down merger terms

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, currently the subject of takeover speculation, stressed yesterday that continuation of the company's interest in civil aircraft would be a firm condition of any sale or merger.

BAe, whose strength is its profitable defence equipment business (products include the Harrier and Jaguar fighters and Rapier Missiles) is being wooed by Thorn EMI with other suitors, notably GEC, waiting in the wings.

The Government, which owns 48.43 per cent of BAe, had already made clear that it will not block a merger but would require an undertaking that the company's involvement in the European Airbus Industries consortium would be maintained.

Sir Austin disclosed yesterday that the future of the entire civil side of the company had come under scrutiny during the initial merger talks. In particu-

lar, he said, the continuation of the BAe 146 — the increasingly successful four-engine commuter jet — would be "a condition of the future."

Sir Austin was speaking at the Hatfield, Hertfordshire, factory after handing over the first of 20 146-200 aircraft ordered by Pacific Southwest Airlines of San Diego, California. The order, worth £200m, is the largest won by the British aircraft industry for more than 20 years, exceeded only by the order for 30 British Aircraft Corporation 1-11 jets placed by American Airlines in the early 1960s.

The PSA order, said Sir Austin, was a significant indication that the US domestic airlines were emerging from recession and were looking for the best available new equipment to begin expanding again.

Thirty-six firm orders and 45 options have now been received for the 100-seat 146, described by BA as the quietest

jet in the world. Customers include Dan Air, the RAF and Air Wisconsin, with one of the most significant being Ansett of Australia. BA needs to sell between 175 and 200 copies to break even on the project.

The 146 is about 50 per cent British, with BA's risk-sharing partners, Avco Lycoming of the US (engines, wings, furnishings and avionics) and Saab of Sweden (tailplane) providing the remainder of the components.

Sir Austin spoke out yesterday against critics of the 146 programme. The company had been confident that once airlines' finances improved, orders would follow.

The 146 had been demonstrated to 36 airlines in the US, he said, and many were now in active discussions. The company had expected the project, begun in 1978, to break even after 12 years "but the way things are going at the moment we are going to beat that."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Air Florida
fights for
survival

Talks were continuing yesterday to try to secure the future of Air Florida, the Miami airline which specialises in cross-Atlantic flights.

The airline, which has debts of more than \$100m (£72m), has been excluded from the US Airlines clearing house system, owing it more than \$2m.

Air Florida's management has been negotiating with General Electric Credit for new finance since the weekend. ● SMITH BROTHERS is planning to pay a final dividend of 4p, making 5p (3p) for the year to April 27, 1984. Pretax profits were £5.1m. (£3.5m).

Tempus, page 22 ● FIRST QUARTER figures from International Thomson Organisation, for the three months to March 31, show trading profits up from £13m to £18m. Earnings were 9.2p (5.6p).

Tempus, page 22 ● INTERIM FIGURES from MEPC for the six months to March 31, show pretax profits up from £19.1m to £21.8m. After earnings up from 5.2p to 6.6p, the dividend rises from 2p to 2.5p.

Tempus, page 22 ● BRITOL brought its Bessie B platform in the Moray Firth into production yesterday. Oil from the field will initially be produced at 5,000 barrels a day, rising eventually to an average of 50,000 barrels a day.

● BRITISH AIRWAYS, the charter subsidiary of the entire Airways, yesterday announced unaudited profits of £7m, a 17 per cent increase on 1982.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Institutions take profit as £4.6bn is wiped off share values

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

A barrage of institutional selling demoralized share markets yesterday. After a hesitant opening prices suddenly wilted in mid-morning trade when major lines of stock came on offer as a number of large investors decided the time was ripe to realize what was left of the profits they had amassed during the now seemingly distant run which took shares to new peaks.

Transatlantic influences were again strong. Wall Street's continuing weakness and worries about the financial health of certain United States banks (the Bolivian decision to suspend debt repayments was hardly calculated to inspire confidence) made the market tense and nervous. With the Americans announcing a record trade deficit, just one day after our own similar dismal achievement, the transatlantic gloom was overwhelming. The miners' strike, heightened by the Scargill arrest, and higher United Kingdom interest rate fears were mere adjuncts to the despair.

At the close the FT 30 share index was at its lowest level of the day - 803.4 points, down 22.8. This is the second biggest losing day since the index started beating last week's and only just less than the record 97.4 slump.

The FT Index has now collapsed almost 130 points since it hit its peak early this month.

Yesterday's bloodbath wiped more than £4.660m off stock market values, in cash terms the biggest one-day fall yet. Since the FT Index hit its peak more than £19,000m. Datastream calculates, has been cut from bare values.

Glits were under the whip. There were falls of up to 2½% with the losses stretching as the day progressed.

Even gold, those traditional ravens at times of financial tress and strain, failed to reform their normal comforting role. The bullion price was a hair lower and gold shares resented a dull picture.

Among one major line of locks to go through the market were 2.5 million Woolworth folding shares, held by Charleshouse J Rothschild. If the conversion rights are exercised, could amount to 6.3 per cent of the enlarged Woolworth's capital.

The financial group says it

has sold because the advance of the Woolworth's share price means that the stores chain represented a "disproportionately large" part of its investments. The share were sold to institutional investors by bankers Morgan Grenfell and stockbrokers Rowe and Pitman.

Woolworth's shares suffered a 17p fall to 453p. But the stores group was by no means out of step. The market was so deeply shrouded in gloom that there was hardly a gain in sight and even bargain hunters failed to make their late trading appearance.

Falls were heavy throughout the list. Shares which were not directly afflicted by selling bouts were quickly marked down as stockjobbers sought precautionary moves.

There has been talk that after last week's shakeout the market

Hill Woolgar, the licensed dealer running an over-the-counter market in the shares of eight companies, is on the verge of raising £3m through a share placing, mainly among institutional investors. The current over-the-counter share price is 160p but the placing level has still to be fixed. The cash-raising exercise will be followed by a US\$1 presence, probably in October.

would meander within an 830-800 range. But there is now little chance that the 800 mark will be held. In fact, unless new time buying buoy the market, the FT index is likely to fall below the 800-level today.

Henlys, the troubled garage group, slipped just 1p to 119p after Coleman Milne, the Michael Ashcroft company going into his new Canadian group, disclosed it had increased its shareholding to 28.2 per cent.

Biggest shareholder is the Bank of Scotland which has just under 30 per cent of the capital. There have been suggestions that the bank is prepared to sell its shareholding, leaving the way clear for Coleman Milne, which has been steadily increasing its Henlys stake, to make a bid for full control. But if an offer does materialize it could be that Coleman Milne will seek to retain the Henlys share quote.

Dealers are bracing themselves for some disappointing money supply figures next week and some are predicting this could signal an extra one per

cent of base rates. Another early shake-out in the US bond market, coupled with renewed selling on Wall Street also did little to help sentiment in the banking sector which has been having a bad time lately. Further nervous selling among the high street banks produced double figure falls with National Westminster down 20p at 574p, Barclays Bank 20p at 447p, Lloyds Bank 10p at 517p and Midland Bank 20p at 319p. Bank of Scotland closed 8p lower at 314p with Royal Bank of Scotland losing 8p at 202p.

The discount houses reflected the uncertainty in the gilt market, with every share in the sector marked lower. Cater Allen Holdings lost 15p to 458p, Clive Discount 1p to 52p, Gerrard & National 8p to 289p, Jessel Toyne, currently the target of a bid from Mercantile House, 3p to 87p, King & Shaxson 3p to 157p, Seacombe Marshall 2p to 323p, Smith St Aubyn 2p to 59p, and Union Discount 25p to 698p.

Among the insurance companies shares of Guardian Royal Exchange dipped 5p to 541p despite assurances from the chairman to shareholders at the annual meeting that the group had made a profit during the first quarter. He also expressed the view that the shares remained cheap over the long term, but admitted that they were hardly being bought for their recovery potential.

Commercial Union slipped 8p to 189p, General Accident 7p to 431p, London United Investments 2p to 203p, Minister Assets 3p to 125p, Phoenix

Amid yesterday's gloom, Turner & Newall shares slipped another 3p to 80p - just 7p short of the low - despite a growing confidence that the group's profits recovery is still on course. Word in the market suggests profits for the current year could be nearly double 1983's £20.3m compared with a best-ever £45m in 1977. It looks as though the cheap buyers could soon start beginning to bite.

Assurance 19p to 413p, Royal Insurance 8p to 538p and Sun Alliance a similar amount to 346p.

The insurance brokers fared little better. C. E. Heath lost 11p to 415p, Hogg Robinson 6p to 171p, Minet Holdings 3p to 146p, Sedgwick Group 5p to 233p, Stewart Wrightson 6p to

355p and Willis Faber 12p to 819p.

The long-signal take-over bid for Booker McConnell lifted the shares 16p to 145p. Alfred Dunhill, the tobacco group controlled by Rothmans International was another, thanks to better-than-expected figures, to shrug off the despair and edged ahead 5p to 338p. At one time they hit 653p.

Elsewhere Reed International fell 24p to 384p on the slump in Mirror Group Newspapers profits ahead of the share flotation. International traders Inchcape, besides the market trend, had the added disadvantage of contending with Tuesday's figures and property writedown. The shares lost 20p to 322p.

British Aerospace, recently strong on takeover hopes, dived

London & Continental Advertising Holdings, is set to become Britain's biggest outdoor poster advertising group with the acquisition of London & Provincial Poster from Reed International. The purchase price of £19m will be satisfied by a large placing of shares followed by a capital reorganization and a move from the Unlisted Securities Market to a full listing. The shares are currently suspended at 41p.

12p to 320p and Granada slipped 11p to 163p on its move to buy the Rediffusion Television rental business from BET, up 3p at 253p.

Still overshadowed by the uncertainties of tax relief for private pensions life insurance companies continued to lose ground. Britannia tumbled 10p to 448p, Equity & Law 3p to 133p, Hambro Life 7p to 366p, Legal & General 15p to 420p, London & Manchester 7p to 486p, Pearl Assurance 20p to 724p, Prudential Corp 12p to 433p, Refuge Assurance 10p to 423p and Sun Life Assurance 10p to 553p.

Oil shares encountered selective support early on reflecting the fighting in the Gulf, but failed to hold their best levels of the day as the rout in the rest of the market gathered pace. BP lost 22p to 23p to 483p, Shell 20p to 663p, Ultramar 20p to 579p, London & Scottish Marine Oil 15p to 290p, Tricentral 7p to 198p, Britoil 13p to 231p and Barmah 6p to 188p. Among the second liners Carless Capel slipped 5p to 218p.

Phoenix weather losses worsen

By Andrew Cornelius

Phoenix Assurance yesterday followed Royal Insurance and Commercial Union in reporting worsening underwriting losses after paying out on expensive weather claims in Britain and the Irish Republic. Group underwriting losses reached £19.4m for the first quarter against £14.9m at the same stage last year.

British and Irish weather claims were £3m higher than last year, contributing to an increased loss of £9.6m of the fire and accident account against £7.3m.

Bad weather also contributed to American underwriting losses of £4.1m, up by £500,000 on last year, and in Canada where last year's small profit was turned into a £2.1m loss.

Group pretax profits were more than halved from £5.6m to £2.4m.

Phoenix said that, disregarding the weather, there are indications that measures taken to improve the company's underwriting are having a modest but encouraging effect on results.

Group premium income was down slightly from £33m to £129m, while investment income increased from £18.9m to £19.6m.

New life business increased from £96m to £1,333.7m ahead of the withdrawal of tax relief on life premiums in the Budget.

● GLOBE INVESTMENT TRUST: Final 5.25p makes 9p (8.3p) for year to March 31, 1984. Payable on July 27. Figures in £000. Gross investment trust earnings 27,312 (25,781). Gross subsidiary companies' earnings 4,971 (1,121). Pretax group earnings 23,371 (20,741) including subsidiary companies 1,016 (622) tax 8,286 (7,498). Minorities credit 54 (edit 234). Earnings per share basic 9.24p (8.23p) and fully diluted 9.05p (8.1p) Shares 225p up 2p.

● QUEENSLAND: The State Electricity Commission of Queensland signed credit agreements on May 2, for the issue of a 15-year period of up to \$60 short term Euronotes.

● BUNZL: The chairman said that the company's distribution and merchandising activities world-wide were experiencing buoyant market conditions and overall the good start to the year, mentioned in his statement to shareholders, was continuing with profits after four months substantially ahead of the corresponding period of 1983. Shares 498p down 7p.

TEMPUS

Granada adjusts its hold on TV rentals

Granada's agreement to buy the Rediffusion television rentals business from BET gives the impression at first glance that somebody has made a big mistake. If it is such a good business why is BET selling, and if the television rental industry is in such dire straits why is Granada buying?

The answer lies in the time-honoured argument of economies of scale. As two separate enterprises of roughly equal size, both Granada and Rediffusion were struggling to make progress on television and video rentals. Granada has about 11 per cent of the market and Rediffusion 8 per cent, with a combined total of 850 stores. Margins were squeezed, depreciation and interest charges high and customer density under pressure.

If the merger is approved it will allow Granada to make instant savings on overheads both by reducing the number of stores and cutting central management costs. The all-important customer density should increase, leaving the company free to improve margins. The television rental cycle dictates that depreciation and interest charges should fall substantially this year and by 1985-86 the new business should exceed the £45m profits figure above which BET is entitled to a 20 per cent share.

Rediffusion will bring an immediate cash inflow to Granada's existing operations which, coupled with the short-term benefits, will allow it to prepare for the long-term future of the television rental industry.

The importance of the rental business to Granada is clearly demonstrated in the interim results published yesterday. More than 60 per cent of the £24m pretax profits came from rentals and this will increase to more than 70 per cent after the merger.

Granada's share price dipped 9p yesterday to 163p, BET ended 3p better at 253p, having been to 260p at one stage.

International Thomson

The market has had a fine old time hacking away at the International Thomson share price at 785p it has lost about 85p since the slide began, perhaps because ITO's North American interests leave the group exposed, in stock market

eyes, on both sides of the Atlantic.

Yesterday's first-quarter figures however, are reassuring. The earnings rise from £5.6m to £9.2 stems from a successful squeeze in costs at Thomson Regional (though there are still problems here), a sharp recovery in the North American publishing and travel interests, including a \$7m upturn on the travel side, and a useful boost from lighter corporation tax.

Spring has also come early this year. Travel bookings are booming, and the North Sea is still pumping out OT profits. Brokers' estimates of a tenfold rise on the first quarter to £90m for the full year may not be wide of the mark.

After purchasing a brace of airlines, Thomson still has gross cash in the balance sheet of £60m - plus, which should rise to around £85m when the Reuters flotation takes place and Thomson sells its stake.

The counterpart to Thomson's tighter internal cost control is its desire to make substantial acquisitions in the US. No action currently is planned, but strategic exit multiples are falling as Wall Street weakens. With cash in the bank and huge unused credit lines, Thomson can afford to allow the "new men" Mr Michael Brown and Mr James Evans, time to ponder before pouncing. It is a good moment for Mr Gordon Bruntson to retire after 23 varied, and occasionally punishing, years.

Smith Brothers

Smith Brothers is certainly up among the leaders in equity juggling, and hence stood to gain handsomely from 1983's share boom in London. A 45 per cent gain in pre-tax profit to a record £5.1m compares with a volume advance in total equity business of a fifth. Plainly that invisible asset, in-house expertise, was much to the fore last year.

Smith also insists that it owes much to the Rothschild connexion, not only, presumably, in the access to longer credit lines, but also because of the higher quality business shown to the jobber. Broker-dealer links live and are profitable.

The implicit improvement in Smith's quality of earnings should continue in the next few months, as Smith moves closer to the Rothschild centre. The

planned move to St Swithin's Lane, opposite the bank, is a geographical metaphor for NMR's plan to increase its stake, at least to 51 per cent from 29.9 per cent, stock market rules permitting.

Reversing the equation, Rothschild is poised to become the most powerful equity jobber in London, making Smith shares a cheap way into the merchant bank. And if gold continues to move ahead as share prices tumble, Smith's heavy book in Kaffirs will make profitable reading.

The shares, down 5p at 95p, could be a safe hedge against a bullion price explosion.

MEPC

On a bad day in the market, interim figures from MEPC, Britain's second largest property company, are bound to be overlooked. Yet the group exudes a cathedral-like stability amid the shouts and huzzahs elsewhere.

Despite a soft lettings market in Dallas, scene of the bulk of the US portfolio, and sluggish demand for British commercial property - 60 per cent of the total portfolio - investment income is ahead about £2m, after some attractive reversions only about 2 per cent of the UK portfolio is unlet. The development programme for the mid-1980s looks fairly secure now that MEPC has clinched a deal on its attractive Reading site, and secured the Leamington Spa town centre development contract.

In Australia, purchase of 49 per cent of the quoted unit trust ASC, will enable the group to expand its property interests without falling foul of existing legislation.

A jump in investment income of £0.4m to £6.2m reflects some £80m on deposit. A hall mark of the group's quality approach can be glimpsed through the £70m debenture issue, worth 40 years, issued in January.

On an effective coupon of just over 11 per cent, the deal now looks cheap, as interest rate fears grow. At 262p, the shares fell some 8p on the day. But with a net asset value of over 400p, and the chart price relative pattern describing an intriguing double pattern, the shares have a solidly defensive look.

Harrisons & Crosfield

SUMMARY OF RESULTS (Subject to Audit)

	year ended 31st December	
	1983 £'000	1982 £'000
Group profit before interest and taxation	65,697	59,093
Group profit before taxation	56,625	44,467
Extraordinary items	(4,517)	73,901
Attributable to Ordinary shareholders	26,066	101,474
Earnings per Ordinary share	49.1p	44.3p
Dividends per Ordinary share	34p	31p

Plantations

Profit before interest £22.1m (1982 £24.6m)

Although crops were lower, owing to prolonged drought, this setback was more than offset by buoyant sentiment for rubber, palm oil, cocoa, coffee and tea, which enhanced returns considerably. The firmness has persisted into 1984 particularly in respect of the edible commodities as a result of the improved economic climate.

Chemicals and Industrial

Profit before interest £13.9m (1982 £6.1m)

Considerably better profits were earned by all the manufacturing and distribution units in the UK and Europe, but optimum figures have not yet been reached in all cases. Unhappily the position in North America is less pleasing and some of our companies there continue the struggle to maintain sales and market share even at lower margins. Conditions are, however, improving and there is evidence of more buoyancy in the US manufacturing and distribution operations, although this does not yet extend to Canada. The Linatex operations have produced good results.

Property disposals

Profit before interest £1.4m (1982 £10.1m)

In 1982 significant property disposals took place within the Group, particularly in Malaysia, giving rise to disposal profits of £10.1 million. These were not repeated in 1983.

Timber and Building Supplies

Profit before interest £11.6m (1982 £7.9m)

Profits of the Sabah Timber Group were much improved and it is expected that this growth will be maintained. Australian activities have expanded profitably both in New South Wales and Victoria.

General Trading

Profit before interest £6.8m (1982 £6.5m)

The Eastern companies suffered a setback from the recessionary conditions. However, the new joint marketing interests achieved excellent results strongly supported by other commodity trading units.

Finance

Profit before interest £9.9m (1982 £3.9m)

The substantial increase in this division includes leasing income together with the investment of funds generated from the disposals in 1982.

Extraordinary items

In 1983 this represents the adjustments arising from the 1984 Finance Bill. In 1982 it relates to the net surplus on disposal of shares in Harrisons Malaysian Estates PLC and related transactions.

ORDINARY DIVIDEND

A final dividend of 26p per share is recommended by the Board, making a total for 1983 of 34p per share, this being 9.7% up on the total dividend of 31p per share for 1982.

ONE FOR ONE CAPITALISATION ISSUE

The Board also recommends a capitalisation issue of one Ordinary share of £1 for each Ordinary share held on 14th June 1984.

PROSPECTS

The improved performance during the latter part of 1983, particularly in the UK and Europe, has been maintained during the opening months of 1984. More optimism exists about economic conditions which affect our business in North America. Commodity prices remain firm.

The comparative figures for the year ended 31st December 1982 are an extract from the full accounts for that year which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies and on which the auditors gave an unqualified opinion.

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD PLC, 1-4 GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON EC3R 5AB



MONEY MARKETS

Period rates at the longer end continued to rise on the expectation of higher base rates yesterday.

Poor trade figures added to the market's worries, though most operators felt that banks would wait to see the money supply figures next Tuesday before making any move.

In the meantime, nearby money stayed cheap, bringing the short dates down a little more.

Interbank overnight money

traded at about 6½ to 6¾ per cent for much of the session although in a tight finish, money changed hands as high as 10 per cent.

Dollar rates firmed initially behind the federal funds rate, and later pushed higher on the back of the record United States trade deficit.

Day-to-day credit conditions remained comfortable for the most part, with the Bank of England again indicating a "flat" position from the outset.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Foreign exchange markets were thin and erratic yesterday ahead of the Continent's Ascension Day holiday.

The bigger than expected United Trade deficit, coming on top of the Bolivian debt problem, brought some European selling of dollars; but there was a swift recovery as New York came in as a buyer.

The mark was pushed to about £2.74 and sterling to £1.3820, but there was no conviction in the movement

against the dollar and sterling closed at £1.3850, down 10 points on the overnight level. The mark recovered to £2.7335. Against the German currency the pound closed at 3.79 against 3.7875 overnight.

Dealers also had to weigh up the various pushes and pulls of recent trade deficits in Britain and United States, the Middle East tensions, the miners' strike, the continued German labour problems and the uncertainty over Bolivian debts.



Phoenix Assurance plc

Interim Statement

ESTIMATED RESULTS TO 31st MARCH 1984

The following are the estimated and unaudited results of the Phoenix group of companies for the three months ended 31st March 1984 with the comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1983 and actual results for the full year 1983.

	3 months to 31.3.84 £m	3 months to 31.3.83 £m	Year 1983 £m
Net premiums written:			
General (fire, accident, marine and aviation)	129.1	133.0	505.7
Investment income	19.6	18.9	75.2
Underwriting results:			
General	-19.4	-14.9	-57.8
Long-term	2.1	1.5	7.4
Less expenses not charged to other accounts	2.3	5.5	24.8
	0.6	0.6	2.9
	1.7	4.9	21.9
Share of associated companies' profits	0.7	0.7	1.8
Profit before taxation	2.4	5.6	23.7
Less: Taxation	0.2	1.9	1.5
Minority interests	1.2	0.7	5.3
Net profit	1.0	3.0	16.9
Earnings per share	1.8p	5.0p	27.7p

US dollar transactions are converted at the rate of \$1.44 for the 3 months to 31st March 1984 (\$1.46 for the 3 months 1983 and \$1.45 for the year 1983).

NEW LONG-TERM BUSINESS WORLD-WIDE

	3 months to 31.3.84 £m	3 months to 31.3.83 £m	Year 1983 £m
Sums assured	1,333.7	984.4	4,110.0
Annuities per annum	4.9	2.3	14.6
Annual premiums	12.7	8.5	32.4
Single premiums	17.3	13.5	53.1

Chairman's Comments

At today's Annual General Meeting Mr Jocelyn Hambro said:

"Comments on quarterly results are often prefaced by a reminder that they should not be taken as a reliable guide for the rest of the year. This is particularly so for 1984 when the first quarter's results were badly affected by weather. In comparison with the previous year pre-tax profits were down from £5.6 million to £2.4 million."

"Investment income at £19.6 million was up 4% although in original currencies the increase was greater, 8%. The general business underwriting loss was £4.5 million higher at £19.4 million."

"In the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland, weather claims on the property account alone were some £3.0 million more than in the corresponding period of 1983 and the fire and accident account made an overall underwriting loss of £9.6 million (by comparison £7.3 million in 1983). But the effect of exceptional weather was not confined to these islands."

"In the United States we incurred an underwriting loss of £4.1 million - last year £3.6 million - and here, too, climatic conditions were a factor. The operating ratio was 115.3 which is higher than 112.8 for the first quarter of 1983 but lower than the 117.8 for the full year 1983. Heavy storm claims and a return to more competitive conditions in Canada contributed to an underwriting loss of £2.1 million, against the first quarter of 1983 when we earned a small profit. In the rest of the world we have some improvement as well as on the reinsurance and marine accounts."

"Disregarding the weather there are indications that measures taken to improve our underwriting are having a modest but encouraging effect on our results. This has not been achieved without cost in terms of premium revenue which is slightly down on last year - a half of one per cent in original currencies."

"On the life side new business production in the first quarter was at a high level. The withdrawal of life assurance premium relief will affect production, particularly in the short term, but as I mentioned in my statement, the company has been most active in those sectors least likely to be adversely affected."

30th May 1984

Dunhill dividend up as profits double

Pre-tax profits of Dunhill Holdings more than doubled for the year to last March. The group said yesterday that the growth of the new Dunhill fashion and accessory business has contributed strongly to the improved results.

Shareholders get a 2p increase in the total dividend at 14 and four new shares free for every one already held. Pretax profits rose from £5.9m to £11.1m on a turnover ahead from £80.3m to £93.6m. The group's net cash position for the year rose from £4m to £11m.

Dunhill said yesterday that the reorganization of the central management of the Dunhill business had proved "outstandingly successful. Action is now being taken to strengthen the Dunhill brand name, a leader in the world perfume market, and also to reorganize the business for the future expansion."

The shares jumped 20p to 653p before easing to be 5p better on the day at 638p.

In brief

● **CAMDEX MINES**: Three months to March 31, 1984. Figures in Canadian dollars, net loss for period 44,967 (5,538) deficit end of period 3,164,587 (3,057,025). Net loss per share 0.6 cents (0.1 cents).

● **JEFFERSON SMURFIT GROUP**: South West Forest Industrial Inc. reports that Jefferson Smurfit group has an interest in discussing a possible transaction involving the company. Jefferson Smurfit has recently acquired approximately 9 per cent of the company's outstanding common shares.

● **EDENSPRING INVESTMENTS**: Turnover £5,747,020 for period from January 19, 1983 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 1983. Loss on ordinary activities £380,537. Tax nil. Extraordinary loss £1,426,876, making loss for period £1,807,413. Figures included trading losses for six months of Oric Products.

International which was acquired in November 1983.

● **HARDANGER PROPERTIES**: Six months to March 31, 1984. Interim dividend 2.8p, payable on July 2. Figs in 2000. Turnover 1,545 (1,440).

● **LEEDS GROUP**: Interim 1.75p (1.5p), payable on July 2. Figures in 2000. Turnover 5,098 (4,293) for six months to March 31, 1984. Pretax profit 637 (509) after depreciation 254 (202). Tax 250 (100). Earnings per share 6.2p (6.6p).

● **OVENSTONE INVESTMENTS**: The boards of Oventone Investments (OVI) and Diroyal Invs (Diroyal), after discussion with the controlling shareholders of oil and certain major shareholders of Diroyal, have agreed to merge all the business activities of Oil and Diroyal in Diroyal.

● **MIM STAKE**: Mim Holdings has bought 500,000 B shares in Teck Corp. From Metallgesellschaft with an option to buy another 500,000.

The purchase, worth about £5.5m is equal to about 1.75 per cent. The chairman, Mr Bruce Watson, said the investment was consistent with Mim's strategy of broadening its interests.

● **HUDSON'S BAY CO**: Quarterly dividend 5 cent (same), payable on July 31. Loss before extraordinary items of \$62.3 or \$62.85 per ordinary share for three months ended April 30, 1984 (loss \$65.1m or \$2.36 for same period last year). Loss on a pre-tax basis was \$65.7m (\$66.5m). Tax credit \$63.5m (credit \$61.5m). Sales and revenue were \$1,008m (\$994m).

● **WETTERN BROS**: No final dividend (nil) for 1983. Figures in 2000. Turnover 5,442 (6,672). Group trading profit 133 (83). Interest payable 43 (55). Pretax profit 90 (28). Tax nil (5). Extraordinary debit 42 (30). Earnings per share 5.2p (1.8p).

● **CHAPMAN INDUSTRIES**: Final 5.8p making 8p (7.5p) for the year to March 31, 1984. Figures in 2000. Turnover 15,872 (13,660). Pretax profit 823 (629). After net interest 105 (120).

First National Securities Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that with effect from 1st June 1984 its base rate for lending will be 10%.

First National Securities Ltd., First National House, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1FB. Telephone: 01-861 1313.

SUPERIOR OFFICE ACCOMMODATION COWORTH PARK HOUSE, ASCOT

Set in 60 acres of parkland, we currently have available office suites from 400-2,000 sq ft to let within this superb mansion. Dating back to 1776 this 30,000 sq ft house has been totally renovated to provide fully serviced offices.

For details and viewing: Tel Tony Mitchell, Ascot (0990) 27711

Swire Pacific Limited and Swire Properties Limited

Proposals for Swire Pacific Limited to acquire the minority interests in Swire Properties Limited

The Board of Swire Properties Limited announces that the Scheme document has been posted today to shareholders; it contains details of the proposals including forecasts of the profits and dividends of Swire Properties Limited and of Swire Pacific Limited for the year ending 31st December 1984, together with valuations of the Swire Properties Group's properties.

The Board of Swire Pacific Limited announces that a copy of the Scheme document and an explanatory circular have also been posted today to the shareholders of Swire Pacific Limited.

Meetings of the shareholders of each company have been convened for 25th June 1984.

Swire Properties Limited Swire Pacific Limited
Hong Kong, 28th May, 1984.

Enquiries:
Wardley Limited (financial advisers to Swire Pacific Limited)
P. Innes-Kar (5-8418418)
Hambro Pacific Limited (financial advisers to Swire Properties Limited)
T. Montague-Johnstone (51-265237)

 The Swire Group

A £10,000 INVESTMENT FOR £5,000

Every higher rate taxpayer should read why this offer is equally tempting to businessmen.

Last October, in response to the Government's measures to encourage British businesses, the Centreway Business Expansion Scheme was launched. With more than £1.1 million invested in 8 companies, which represented 99.7% of investors' funds, it was successful for both investors and expanding businesses.

For the investor, the chief attraction was that full tax relief was allowed on money invested in helping businesses expand. And happily, this is just as true for the new Business Expansion Scheme—Centreway II. This means that, if you pay tax at, say, 50%, a gross investment of £10,000 will cost you just £5,000 net.

Even if there was no capital growth at all—always a possibility but an unlikely event—after the minimum investment period of 5 years, your money will have grown by 100%. If however, the investment increases in value as we anticipate, then of course the returns could be very large indeed.

Centreway II will be limited to approximately £2 million and unlike other such schemes, it does not make any deductions or charges to the investor. So tax relief applies to the full amount of your investment (minimum £3,000, maximum £40,000).

Furthermore, while our managers are selecting the right investment opportunities (over 300 were appraised last year) your money will be earning you interest all

the time with a major clearing bank. Not just lying dead.

You can then, without cost or loss of return on your money, invest in the Scheme now and participate in a spread of Centreway II investments throughout the remainder of the tax year. Such advantages are no more than you would expect from an organisation with the commercial and financial expertise of Centreway.

Centreway Trust heads a group of 18 operating subsidiary and associated companies, one of which, Midland & Northern, are the Managers of Centreway II.

The group has developed primarily by acquisition and now has a turnover of some £80 million. The same managerial skills that built this flourishing business are now available to you, the private investor—and you, the businessman.

We are anxious to contact companies wishing to take advantage of the capital raised by Centreway II.

If your company is unquoted, enthusiastic and could use an injection of inexpensive capital, it could well be attractive to our Investment Managers.

To take full advantage of the Scheme and for further information please complete the appropriate section of the coupon as soon as possible.

Note to private investors: This advertisement is not in itself an invitation to subscribe to Centreway II; subscription may be made only on the basis of the memorandum describing the Scheme, which we will gladly send to you by return of post. Investment in unquoted companies carries higher risks as well as the chance of higher rewards. Before deciding to subscribe to Centreway II you should seek professional advice.

THE CENTREWAY BUSINESS EXPANSION SCHEME

For further information please return this coupon to: The Centreway Business Expansion Scheme, Midland & Northern Ltd., 1 Waterloo St., Birmingham, B2 5PG. I am interested in: investing in Centreway II ☐ expanding my own business ☐ (please tick as applicable).

Name _____ Address _____

T1

Centreway Trust plc 

Scottish Life Investments INSURANCE FUNDS

	Offer	Offer
Managed	84.8	84.8
Property	93.8	93.8
UK Equity	92.7	92.7
American	97.4	97.4
Europe	94.8	94.8
International	95.3	95.3
Fixed Interest	95.4	95.4
Index Linked	95.4	95.4
Deposits	95.4	95.4
Gross	98.4	98.4
Per Managed	94.1	94.1
Per Property	97.4	97.4
Per UK Equity	96.5	96.5
Per American	99.4	99.4
Per Europe	96.8	96.8
Per International	97.9	97.9
Per Fixed Interest	97.9	97.9
Per Index Linked	97.9	97.9
Per Deposits	97.9	97.9

Scottish Life
19 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh
Telephone: 031-225 2211

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9 1/2%
BCCI	9 1/2%
Chubbank Savings	9 1/2%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9 1/2%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2%
Citibank NA	9 1/2%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on basis of 100,000, 200,000 and 500,000, plus 200,000 and over 70%.

Associated British Foods



Group's strong financial position

"The results for the year reflect the group's strong financial position and its wide range of activities throughout the food industry." Garry Weston, Chairman

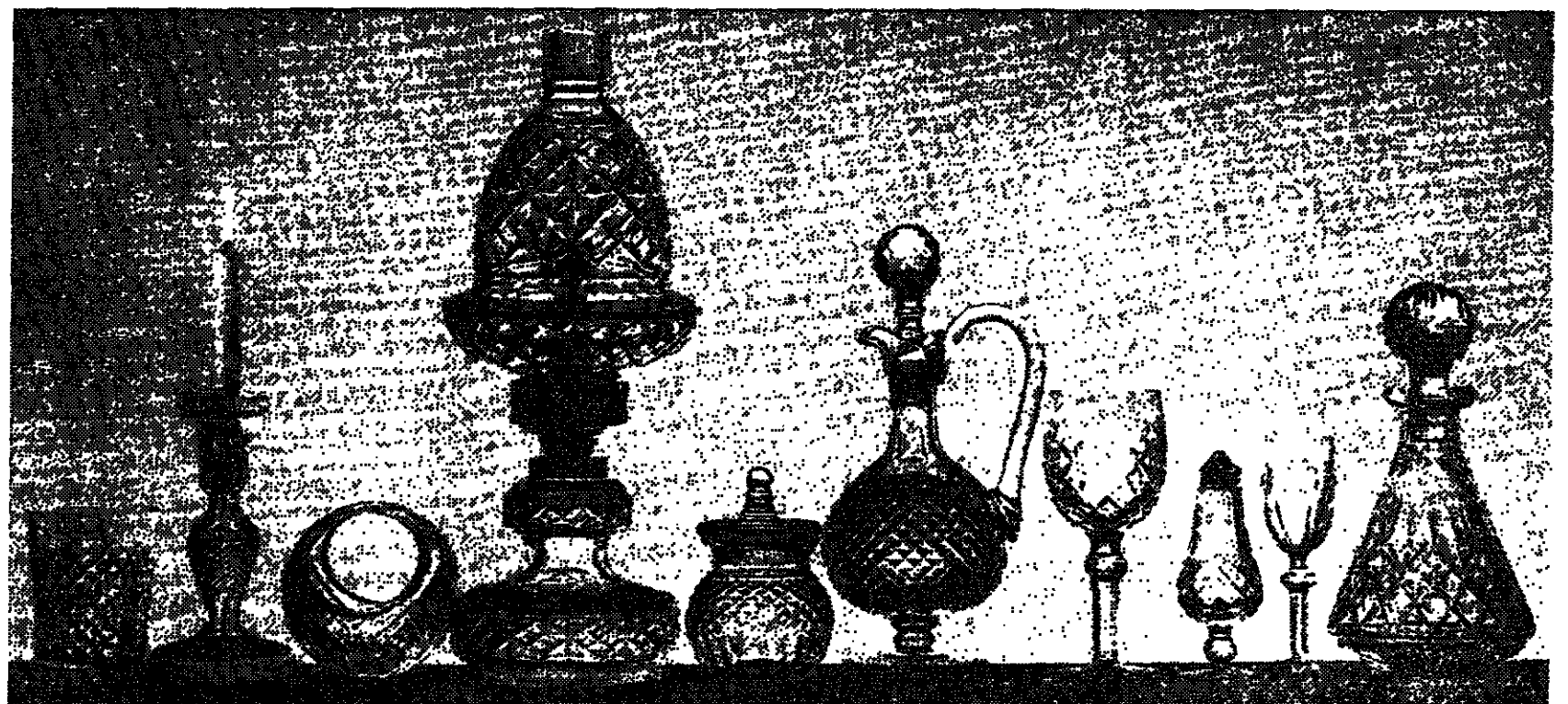
Salient features from the Report and Accounts 1984

- * Shareholding in The Premier Group of South Africa sold for £206 million.
- * Profit on the sale of Premier £103.3 million (included in Extraordinary items).
- * Net borrowings reduced by £173 million to £20.5 million.
- * Shareholders' Funds increased by £158 million to £786 million, representing 91 per cent of net assets (1983: 70 per cent).
- * Dividend up 17 per cent—total for year 5p per share on increased share capital.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	1984 £million	1983 £million
Turnover—excluding Premier Group	2,764.7	2,479.0
Group profit—excluding Premier Group	90.6	90.1
Investment income	23.7	4.5
Profit of Premier Group	12.4	51.9
Profit before tax	126.7	146.5
Tax and minority interests	42.2	63.3
Profit attributable to the Company	84.5	83.2
Extraordinary items	87.6	(0.4)
Profit for the Financial Year	172.1	82.8
Earnings per share	21.2p	20.9p

Associated British Foods plc
Weston Centre, 68 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR.



WATERFORD GLASS GROUP

PROFITS UP 20%

Buoyant sales will enhance prosperity of the Company during 1984—Chairman, Dr. Patrick W. McGrath

Whilst the recession still continues in Ireland there is evidence of an emergence from these economic doldrums in our major markets abroad. This trading buoyancy has been helped considerably by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar and by the considerable relaxation of interest rates during the period.

The Waterford Crystal and Aynsley China Division performed extremely well in 1983, contributing over 80% to the total profit picture. The results of our marketing policies in this division, mainly in the U.S., Canada and the U.K. will continue to realise buoyant sales and ensure the enhanced prosperity and viability of the company during 1984.

Waterford Crystal. Management reviewed the U.S. market and took steps necessary to maintain the quality and service for which we have become renowned. As a result of this and the reorganisation of our selling operation, we realised immediate benefits and

confidently expect very positive long-term results. The review of our main overseas distribution companies has been highly successful and indicates that the worst of the recent world recession is passing and that demand is again challenging supply.

Aynsley China. Aynsley China continues to be a very strong performer. Demand was such that Aynsley has re-opened a factory unit which had been closed by a competitor. This enabled the company to report a year of record production, sales and profits.

Switzer Group. The Switzer Group of department stores traded in a very difficult home environment which recession has plagued for so long. But it performed satisfactorily in these circumstances, yielding a net profit for the year in excess of IR£1 million.

The Smith Group. The Smith Group, which comprises car distribution and service garages throughout Ireland, suffered again from a serious decline in the overall car market. Although Renault preserved its share of the market, margins were eroded and volume sales were reduced.

Financial Highlights

	1983 IR£	1982 IR£
Turnover	212,337,000	203,755,000
Profit before taxation	10,166,000	8,493,000
Earnings per share	4.47p	3.76p
Ordinary dividend per share (net)	1.6621p	1.511p
Total Shareholders' funds	91,273,000	85,286,000

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Waterford Glass Group plc, Kilbarry, Waterford, Ireland.

Harrison raises profits by 27%

Work at the yard, now owned by Trafalgar House which is operating with technical support from Howard-Doros, the Anglo-French rig builder, has progressed on schedule. New working procedures and new

Last week, Harrison sent shareholders a complicated plan outlining how they could swap shares in 10 quoted plantations companies for cash or shares in Harrisons Malaysian Plantations Berhad.

The share price jumped 60p on the news before settling unchanged on the day at 787.5p. For the year to December 1983, turnover rose to more than £1 billion against £952m last time and Harrison's pretax profits jumped from £44.4m to £56.6m. A geographical breakdown shows that profits from Britain rose from £11.4m to £29.2m, while those from Asia fell from £38.3m to £26.1m and North American ones almost halved to £2.3m.

Harrison says that considerably better profits were earned by all the manufacturing and distribution units in Britain and Europe but the position in North America was less pleasing and some of the companies there continue to struggle to maintain sales and market share even at lower margins.

The improved performance during the latter part of 1983 in Britain and Europe has been maintained during the opening months of this year. Harrison says that it is optimistic about the economic conditions affecting the North American businesses.

US holds key to future

The survey, *Gold 1984*, concludes: "Inflation is turning upward and the growing deficit in the US current account underlines how inappropriate is the exchange rate of the dollar. The gold market should now be more soundly based and therefore potentially responsive to any improvement that may occur in the external environment."

But Miss Louise du Boulay, the Gold Fields executive in charge of compiling the report, says that too much should not be expected of political in-

As is customary in its reports, Gold Fields breaks down the supply of and demand for gold into their physical components. The survey estimates that the total supply of gold bullion to the non-communist private sector rose last year from 1,140 tonnes to 1,299 tonnes, its highest for a decade.

Within that total, mining production of 1,088 tonnes, compared with 1,023 tonnes, was also the highest for 10 years. The report points out, however, that only 14 per cent of the extras mining output over the past three years came from new mines. It suggests that

United States as the third biggest Western producer. The other major components of supply were a sharp drop in new sales from the communist bloc, mainly the Soviet Union, from 202 tonnes to 91 tonnes, and heavy official or central bank sales of 119 tonnes.

Demand, by contrast, presents something of a mystery, to which Gold Fields admits it has no clear answer. The market for carat jewelry, the single biggest source of demand, contracted from 715 tonnes to 599 tonnes chiefly because the price of gold was very high in local currencies. As sterling fell against

But the use of gold in electronics rose to 97 tonnes from 85 tonnes, and sales of official coins such as Krugerrand from South Africa and the Maple Leaf from Canada were 34 tonnes higher at 165 tonnes. Some of these sales, however, may have remained in the hands of the distributors and not actually been passed on to final customers.

The mystery comes in the large residual element left after bar holdings are taken into account. Total fabricated gold was 1,002 tonnes against 1,073 tonnes in 1982. That left a notional 297 tonnes added to bullion holdings. But identifiable bullion sales collapsed from 302 tonnes to 81 tonnes. The whereabouts of the remaining 216 tonnes is the mystery.

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

The institute, which is connected with the University of Strathclyde, now expects the Scottish economy to grow by 2.7 per cent this year slowing slightly in 1985 but still comfortably exceeding 2 per cent.

The upturn in export markets, consumer spending and boost to investment from Budget tax changes should help to encourage growth. But the better outlook is also partly due to the slower than expected performance of the economy last year, when Scotland lagged behind the rest of Britain.

The Institute says that industrial production outside the oil sector in Scotland was still falling throughout the first three quarters of last year, and is under way to turn only slightly upwards towards the end of the year. Growth in Scottish gross domestic product may not have been much more than 1.5 per cent last year, the institute now believes, even though construction, tourism and other service industries appear to have followed the national trend more closely.

Last year's sluggish performance was reflected in the labour market which was one of the weakest in Britain in 1983.

Seasonally adjusted adult unemployment in Scotland stood at 320,300 or 14.3 per cent of the workforce and the institute sees little prospect of it falling below 310,000 by the year-end. It says that radical action is required from the Government and suggests a marginal employment subsidy payable on all types of labour.

● **ANGLO-INDONESIAN CORPORATION:** Final 3p making 4p (1p) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 26,884 (9,006). Pretax profit 1.130 (loss 449) after associated companies losses nil (68). Tax 321 (130). Minorities 63 (CDT 276). Extraordinary debt nil (189). Shares unchanged.

By Our City Staff

The chairman of Northern Engineering Industries reported at yesterday's meeting that there was some evidence of a beneficial influence from the beginning of the economic upswing. "This, and the company's continuing investment should result in improved performance this year," he said.


He also added that the board was engaged in a substantial restructuring programme. "The Peebles Electrical Machines business will concentrate all its manufacturing facilities in the Edinburgh plant which the company owns and which has the required capability. The company will also be closing its leased facilities in Witton, Birmingham and in Cleveland, Ohio."

Since the year's end, the company's turnover, profits and intake of business are all on course in Britain's operations.

By Andrew Cornelius

Yesterday the company was forced to declare a special one-off £10.4m provision to cover possible losses after Indonesian buyers refused to take delivery of more than 100,000 tonnes of sugar, to be shipped according to a contract agreed in 1982.

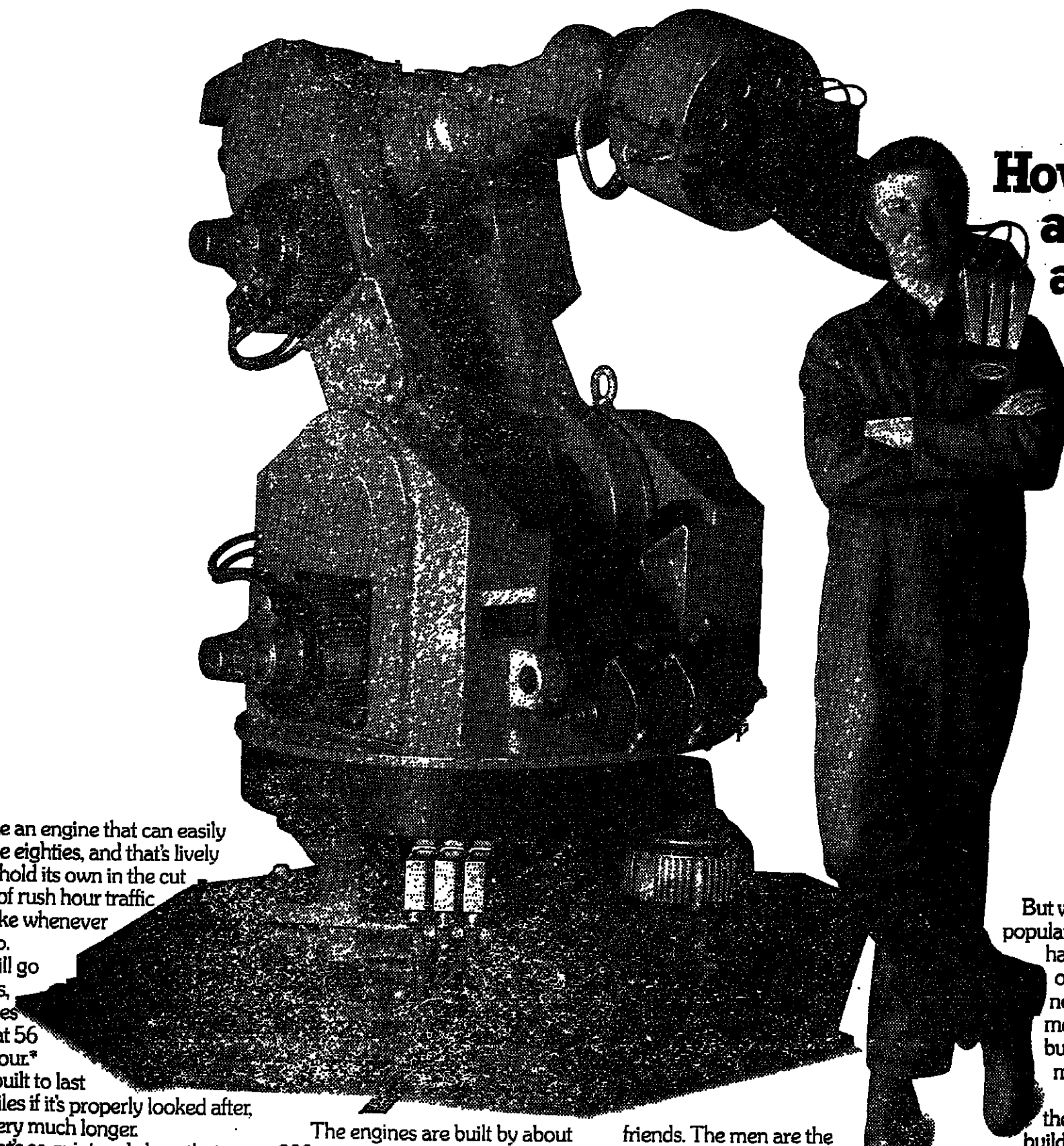
Mr Robert Haslam, Tate's chairman said the company would now take the dispute to the Arbitration Board of the London Commodities Exchange. And although Tate appears to have a cast-iron case the company still hopes to settle the claim before the case is heard, in much the same way as last year when it was able to claw back a first-half provision against losses in Indonesia through a negotiated settlement.



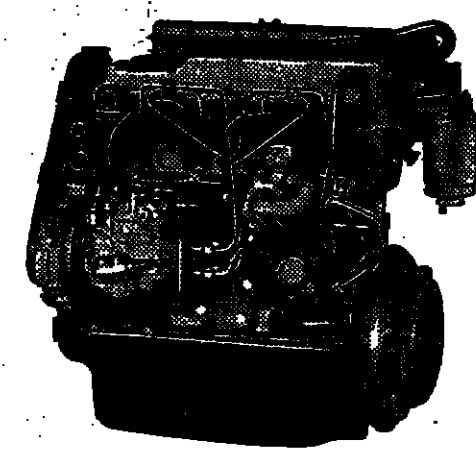
Robert Haslam: hoping for a settlement.

in Indonesia, and additional £1.5m provision to cover the group's exposure to a contract in Mozambique, where finance has been withdrawn, had marred an otherwise impressive performance.

Pretax profits for the half-year to March 31 increased by 28 per cent to £37.4m. "The underpinning increase in profits is

[illegible]

**How me and my mate Herbert
are helping to build the most
advanced diesel car engine
in the world.**



Quick, quiet and clean.
Our new 1.6 Light Diesel is purpose-built for small cars. That's why it's so refined.

That will go over 70, yes, seventy miles per gallon at 56 miles per hour.*

And that's so quiet and clean that most of the time you'll forget you're driving anything unusual.

This remarkable piece of engineering is, of course, Ford's new Light Diesel which you can now buy in a 1.6 Fiesta, Escort or Orion.

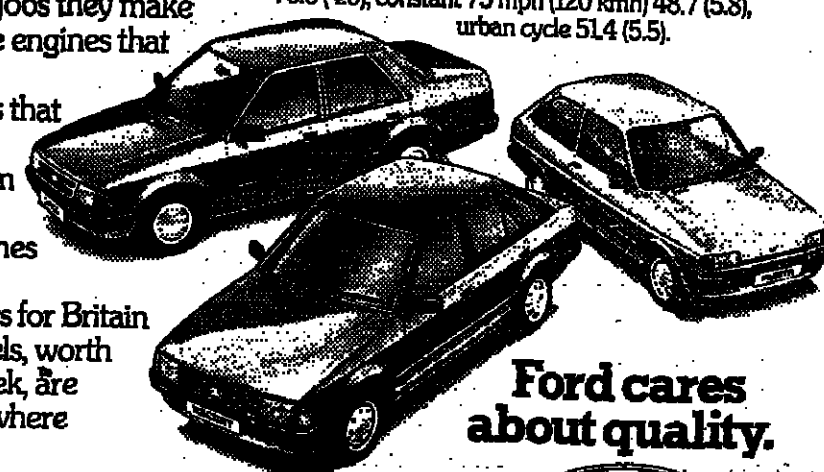
How do the men and machines, nearly all of which have nicknames, get on? They're surprisingly good

Watched over by computers which check their accuracy to plus or minus two tenths of a millimetre, they never make mistakes.

The result is that the diesels we build in Dagenham are, in our opinion, the best diesel car engines in the world.

The other good news for Britain is that 50% of our diesels, worth around £1 million a week, are exported to Germany where

*Govt. fuel economy figures - mpg (litres/100 km)
Escort 1.6 diesel saloon: constant 56 mph (90 km/h)
70.6 (4.0), constant 75 mph (120 km/h) 48.7 (5.8),
urban cycle 51.4 (5.5).



**Ford cares
about quality.**



APPOINTMENTS

Seven join board at Sphere Drake

Sphere Drake Insurance: Messrs P. H. Chilton, G. R. Digby, R. W. Gray, S. N. Jones, P. G. Philo, M. J. Read, and K. T. Ripp have joined the board.

Kraft Foods: Mr Thomas Mason has become managing director.

Miller Buckley: Dr J. A. Vickers has become an executive director of Buckley Investments, the group's holding company. Mr P. Smith has been appointed a director of Miller Buckley Construction and Messrs R. Collingwood and C. Selaby directors of Miller Buckley Developments.

Hogg Robinson & Gardner Mountain: Mr C. J. S. Price has become chairman and chief executive and Mr J. H. Hogg deputy chairman.

Chubb & Son: Mr Gilbert Kelland has been appointed group security consultant.

Charles Kendall Export Services: Mr Jerry Harwood, general manager, has been made a director.

Vickers: Mr Richard Perry, managing director of the car division of Rolls-Royce Motors, is to take over Mr George Fenn's car group responsibilities when Mr Fenn retires from the board and from Rolls-Royce Motors executive duties.

ICL (UK): Mr Andrew Caldecott has been appointed a non-executive director.

Reliance Mutual Insurance Society: Mr Graham Tifford has been appointed chairman of the society and of Reliance Fire and Accident Insurance Corporation, the British Life Office and Reliance Unit managers.

Woolworth Holdings: Mr Michael Hollingbery, chairman and chief executive of Comet Group, has joined the board.

London & Continental Bankers: Mr Michael Brooks, Mr Oliver Barstow and Mr W. R. A. Pountney have been appointed associate directors.

Lloyds Bank: Mr Brian Bodell has become manager of the City Trust branch.

Edward Townsend looks at prospects for world aerospace industry over next decade

BAe poised to fight for share in £100bn take-off



A British Aerospace 146 airliner - the "whispering jet" - was handed over yesterday by BAe's chairman, Sir Austin Pearce, left, to Mr Paul Barkley, chief executive of

Pacific Southwest Airlines, official carrier to Disneyland. At Hatfield to witness the airline take delivery of its first 146, and to meet Disney characters, were children from

schools in Harpenden, Hertfordshire. US orders and options for the 146 total £600m. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst). Below: the 747, best-known of Boeing's jets.



A 1982 revenue figure of \$9,206m.

Airbus Industrie and the two American major groups are now engaged in the three-cornered fight for the big airline orders of the coming two decades. Lockheed (maker of the TriStar) having bowed out of the civil business. Boeing, the biggest, has a full range of aircraft from its 747 Jumbos to the equally successful 737, with McDonnell Douglas offering the MD-80 and the previously ill-fated DC-10.

In the first five months of this year, Boeing sold 72 aircraft of which 44 were 737-300s - the company's competitor in the new 150-seat sector - and 22 were the older 737-200 version. In the same period last year, Boeing's sales stood at only 25 planes. For McDonnell Dou-

glas, the decision to close the DC-10 line proved premature and production was resumed following a recent order from the Federal Express airline for six.

Airbus, the relative newcomer, has been struggling to gain a foothold in the market with just two planes - the A300 and A310, both wide-bodied jets. Now, with the all-clear having been given by the consortium members to develop the A320, Airbus is on the way to presenting a true family of high technology and cost-efficient planes.

All three are now looking with greater clarity towards a renewal of confidence among the world's airlines as they emerge from the worst recession in living memory. After years of losses, airlines are actually

seeing profits return this year and according to the International Air Transport Association the collective figure, after interest, could be £180m. This may seem tiny, but it represents a reversal of the late-1983 IATA forecast of a net loss of £530m.

Mr Knut Hammarskjöld, the IATA director-general, says the profit forecast stems from the fact that traffic has been rising faster than the number of seats on offer from the airlines. But he warns that collectively the airlines are falling far short of anything resembling a sufficient return to finance fleet replacements "in conventional fashion from their own resources." The predicted profit represents 0.5 per cent of total revenues, a long way from the 7.5 per cent return the airlines estimate they need.

The extent of the recession's impact on the aircraft manufacturers can be seen from the order levels of recent years. In 1982 and 1983, orders placed with the six major producers (Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Airbus plus BA, Fokker of Holland and Lockheed) totalled 262 ad 232 respectively, but in the late 1970s, orders were flowing in at the rate of 700 a year.

Hopes are now firmly pinned on an upsurge of orders for delivery in the latter half of the current decade as airlines, bolstered by the better profitability, replace their ageing fleets, particularly in the medium-range sector, with the newly-developed, less thirsty and quieter jets.

Boeing estimates that there will be a total open market for all civil aircraft of \$151,000m between 1984 and 1993. This is a dip of \$16,000m on its 1983 forecast but this, says the company, is because of the inclusion now of the effects of two predicted business cycles in 1985 and at the start of the 1990s.

This year the world's airlines will, says Boeing, take delivery of 304 planes, falling to 285 next year but rising to 307 in 1987. Of the latter, 363 will be standard body jets and 140 will be wide-bodied. A total in the 10 years up to 1993 of 3,850 aircraft will include short-range planes worth \$51,000m and medium-range worth \$40,000m.

Mr Tom Craig, Boeing's director of market research, believes that the big technological advances that have characterized the aircraft developments of the last decade will not be repeated in the next.

He adds: "Since low energy costs and large airline productivity gains through technological improvements are not likely to recur in the future, the long term outlook for the forces of market growth should be controlled by the general trend of the world's economies."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
MR REGISTRAR BRADBURNIN THE MATTER of
BOWATER CORPORATION
PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
and
IN THE MATTER of
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 17th May 1984 made in the above matters the Court has directed Separate Meetings of the holders of—

- the 5½ per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and
 - the Ordinary Shares of £1 each
- respectively of the above named Bowater Corporation Public Limited Company (hereinafter called "the Company") to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and the holders of its said respective classes of Shares and that such Meetings will be held at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London W.1. on Friday the 22nd day of June 1984 at the respective times below mentioned namely:—
- the Meeting of the holders of the 5½ per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at 11.00 a.m.; and
 - the Meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Shares of £1 each at 11.05 a.m. (or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned)

at which place and respective times all such Shareholders are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the said Meetings can obtain copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement forms of proxy and copies of the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the above mentioned Act at the registered office of the Company situated at Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR, and at the office of the undermentioned Solicitors at the address mentioned below during usual business hours on any day (other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday) prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.

The said Shareholders may vote in person at such of the said Meetings as they are entitled to attend or they may appoint another person, whether a Member of the Company or not, as their proxy to attend and vote in their stead.

It is requested that forms appointing Proxies be lodged with the Registrars of the Company, Lloyds Bank plc, Registrars Department, Goring by Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 4BR not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the said Meetings but if forms are not so lodged they may be handed to the Chairman at the Meeting at which they are to be used.

In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person, or by proxy, will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority will be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members of the Company.

By the said Order, the Court has appointed The Right Honourable Lord Erroll of Hale or failing him Dr. Aymer Ingram Lenton or failing him Sir John Hedley Greenborough to act as Chairman of each of the said Meetings, and has directed the Chairman to report the results thereof respectively to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

DATED this 23rd day of May 1984.
ALLEN & OVERY,
9 Cheapside,
London EC2V 6AD.
Solicitors for the Company.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **AAA ACQUISITIONS:** The Board of Anglo American Agriculture has announced that a wholly owned subsidiary, Anglo American Agriculture (USA) Inc. has exchanged contracts for the purchase of two agricultural properties in Southern California for a total consideration of \$1,439,000.

● **JERSEY GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST:** The

company has arranged to borrow unsecured from ICFC (Jersey) the sum of £5m with repayment on May 31, 2009 or earlier by agreement after May 31, 1984. The loan will bear interest of 11.9 per cent p.a. pay half yearly in arrears on May 31, and November 30.

● **CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES:** Pretax profit for 1984 £10.4m (£7.4m) including

£2.6m from property sale. Final dividend 3.3p, making 4.7p for the year (4.2p). Net asset value 251p (223p). Property surplus £14.8m, up 8.6 per cent.

● **NOMURA SECURITIES:** Japan's biggest securities house, increased pretax profit 24 per cent to 93.4 billion (291m), on revenue of 223.3 billion (£696m), for half year to March.

PRISE

[praiz] verb/t:

to force (esp. up or open) as with a lever.

Enterprise
[e'ntəpraiz] noun:

a venture, esp. one calling for determination, energy and initiative; the character needed for such a venture; a commercial or industrial undertaking.

Source: Longman Modern English Dictionary
© Longman Group Limited

Britain's new oil company

Enterprise Oil plc is a new British oil exploration and production company, established with a view to increasing private sector involvement in the UK oil industry.

For a copy of the Enterprise Oil Annual Report 1983, write to Geoffrey Jennings, Enterprise Oil plc, 5 Strand, London WC2N 5HU. Tel: 01-930 1212.

Enterprise Oil



← LIFT HERE

FOOTBALL: WELCOME SURPRISE FOR THE ENGLAND MANAGER, BUT HE IS STILL LIKELY TO CALL UP ANOTHER FORWARD



French lieutenants and their marshal: Giresse (left), Tigana (top) and Platini, the embodiment of Hidalgo's ideals



Wood fined for making 'inexcusable outbursts'

Darren Wood, the Middlesbrough defender, has been fined a week's wages and warned by the club about his future conduct. Wood criticised Middlesbrough last week over a new contract, which he described as a joke. Middlesbrough have revealed that the contract was worth £90,000 over three years. The club has issued a statement, saying that Wood left them with no alternative but to put the record straight. The statement adds: "For Wood to claim that an injustice has been perpetrated against him because the club has offered only a £500 pay rise is, in this area of unemployment, almost nothing short of obscene."

Dinamo men called up by Romania

Bucharest (Reuters) - Romania, who will be making their first appearance in the finals of the European Championship, have included five Dinamo Bucharest players in their squad for the tournament in France next month. They are the goalkeeper Moraru, the defenders Andone and Rednic, the midfielders Augustin and Dragnea, all of whom helped their club reach the semi-final of this season's European Cup.

Blissett is released by Milan to play against Russia

The England manager, Bobby Robson, has a welcome surprise when he calls up the striker to play against the Soviet Union at Wembley on Saturday. Blissett, who has been at AC Milan since last season, has been released by the club to join the England squad.

The former Watford forward was ordered back to Italy after last weekend's 1-1 draw against Scotland, but Milan's change of heart means that he returns to the England squad. However, Robson is still likely to call up another forward because Tony Woodcock and Mark Chamberlain are doubtful for the game against the Soviets and Gary Lineker is certain to be unfit.

Woodcock, who aggravated a hamstring injury after scoring against Scotland, will be unavailable for the match. Chamberlain reported a slight improvement on his back injury yesterday but Lineker's groin injury looks likely to rule him out of the three-match South American tour, which starts next week.

Blissett available

Robson said yesterday: "Blissett will help Saturday's match, but cannot help the tour because he is unavailable. I'm making moves for a replacement forward and I should be able to make an announcement tomorrow."

The Queen's Park Rangers utility player John Gregory will rest throughout the summer in a bid to clear the nagging groin injury which has hampered him since last season.

After missing Saturday's international against Scotland because of a strain, he again lost the chance of adding to his six caps when he aggravated the injury at Tottenham on Tuesday night.

Gregory came on as a second half substitute for an England XI in Keith Burkinshaw's testimonial match, but lasted only 16 minutes. This has ruled him out of Saturday's game against the Soviet Union and the three-match South American tour.

Robson's loss was mourned by the England manager, who immediately called in Gary Stevens of Tottenham as a replacement to his injury-hit squad.

Robson said: "John broke down completely and now needs a summer rest. It is a cruel blow because he was an experienced player among the kids and we needed that. It's just incredible what has happened to us."

The coroner at White Hart Lane in the testimonial match of Trevor Francis, playing for the first time since food poisoning in Italy kept him out of Saturday's draw with Scotland, provided some relief for Robson. Francis tired towards the end of the match and will almost certainly face the Russians.

Chris Hughton and Liam Brady, guessing for Tottenham, in the testimonial match, scored the Tottenham goals, Bryan Robson and Ray Wilkins replied for England in front of a 20,318 crowd which for six years, has provided the national manager with a record of 100 per cent success.

Blissett arrived in Milan after England's match against Scotland just in time to play in AC Milan's 2-0 defeat of Parma, which drew a team, who are having warm-up matches in preparation for the European championships.

European Championship hosts in unaccustomed position of favourites

Free-flowing French carry burden of expectation

Paris (Reuters) - France, whose sparkling football has won friends but not trophies, find themselves in the unaccustomed role of favourites for the European Championship finals they stage next month. Victories over England, Austria and, above all, West Germany this year have flattered French hopes of winning a major title - a feat which has always eluded them - and in Michel Hidalgo, the European footballer of the year, they possess arguably the greatest match-winner in the tournament.

A French triumph would be a fitting way for the team to bid farewell to Michel Hidalgo, their thoughtful manager, who will hand over the job he has held for the best part of a decade after the finals. Hidalgo fashioned years of great skill, flair and adventure which enabled France to reach the 1978 and

1982 World Cup final series and grace them with their style after 12 moderate years.

Few teams emerged from the 1982 World Cup in Spain with greater glory than France, who went out on a night of nerve-shredding excitement, beaten in the semi-finals in a penalty 'shoot-out' by the West Germans.

Last month's 1-0 victory over West Germany in Strasbourg provided more than revenge for that defeat - it made Hidalgo's team front-runners to take the European title their rivals still hold. It was all the more gratifying because it was accomplished - like the one over Austria - without the inspiration of Platini, who was not released by Juventus.

Platini, fresh from his European Cup Winners' Cup triumph with Juventus, is

back with the international squad. They are preparing for the championships in the Pyrenean mountain village of Font-Romeu.

Apart from Platini, there are five veterans from the 1978 World Cup: the defenders Battiston and Bossis, the wingers Rocheteau and Six, and the forward Lacombe, the most prolific scorer in French first division history.

Platini is the fulcrum of the side, a player of rare and magical skills, who transforms games both by making and scoring goals. France's 2-0 win over England here three months ago was illuminated by two superb goals from him, a looping header and a searing free-kick, and the French captain has been the leading scorer in Italy for the last two seasons.

Even without Platini, France have a

wealth of midfield talent, most notably in Giresse and Tigana, who helped Bordeaux win the French first division for the first time in 34 years this season. Giresse, who supplied the pass for Platini's first goal against England, has also been a high scorer this season.

Bordeaux and Monaco, the latter pipped at the post in both the league and Cup, each provide five players in the squad, strengthened the continuity of the team. Giresse, Tigana, Lacombe, Battiston and the reserve defender Tusseau are the Bordeaux quintet, of whom all but Tusseau played for France in the 1982 World Cup.

Monaco's five are the defenders Amoroso and le Roux, the midfielder player Genghini, who scored a fine winner against West Germany, and the forwards Bravo and Bellone.

Pleat considers QPR

Queen's Park Rangers have asked David Pleat to become their team manager. The Luton Town manager is spending 24 hours thinking over the offer. Gordon Jago, the new general manager at Loftus Road, wants Pleat to be his right-hand man.

Pleat said yesterday: "I'm not sure what I will do. I've listened to what Rangers have had to say and I will not be making any comment or statement until tomorrow." Pleat, aged 41, has been manager at Luton for six years, during which time he has taken them into the first division without having a great deal of money to spend on players.

Pleat: 24 hours

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds			
Unit Name	Unit Type	Unit Size	Unit Description
1. American Life Insurance Co.	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	Life Insurance
2. New York Life Insurance Co.	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	Life Insurance
3. Prudential Insurance Co.	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	Life Insurance
4. MetLife Insurance Co.	Life Insurance	\$100,000,000	Life Insurance
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6. Vanguard Group	Investment Fund	\$100,000,000	Investment Fund
7. BlackRock Fund Management	Investment Fund	\$100,000,000	Investment Fund
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W Indies' experience will stretch resources of Gower and company

uncertainty of the chase could well cause a surprise or two.

The West Indians have taken exception to the bowling of 96 overs a day in the Test matches and that their own way of bowling – almost always fast and straight – is taking the charm out of the game.

Well, they have all the summer in which to disarm their critics. Large crowds, containing a strong West Indian element, will watch them, for there is no doubting their great appeal.

ENGLAND: from T. J. Gower (Lancashire), G. Fowler (Lancashire), T. Lloyd (Sussex), D. W. Parnell (Middlesex), M. W. Gatting (Middlesex), D. W. Rimes (Middlesex), J. F. Brown (Surrey), N. Redmond (Worcestershire), J. E. Smith (Somerset), L. O. Bates (Gloucestershire), C. A. Pringle (Essex), N. A. Foster (Essex), N. G. Wright (Essex), S. H. Stanger (Warwickshire).

WEST INDIES: B. L. Bird (Guyana), C. G. Greenidge, D. A. Richards, V. Sealy (Trinidad), G. Gomes, P. J. Dujon, M. D. Marshall, E. A. Shepherd, K. Ramchand, R. G. Willis (Barbados); umpires: D. J. Constant and R. D. Shepherd.

Pitch: Pleasant; weather of each match: 5,000; 5,000; 5,000; 5,000; 5,000.

SCORING: 1st Innings 18-49m-12-5pm (BBC 2) £5.00
£5.00 (BBC1) 3-50m-7-25pm (BBC 2)
2nd Innings 11-20m-11-50pm (BBC2)
3rd Innings 11-20m-7-25pm (BBC Radio 3)
medium wave

wickets at 16.87 each, a record had for West Indies against Australia. Now the same hostility and awesome speed will join Marshall against England with Holding as first change. It is a daunting prospect for *Grove's* test.

Like many physical giants, Garner is a gentle, retiring man in private life and something of a loner on tour, usually to be found with headphones on, listening to soul music or the radio. He has a strong character, not easily swayed from his beliefs on any subject and it is not generally known that two years ago Somerset seriously considered appointing him captain. A former telegraph operator for Cable and Wireless, he is usually to be seen with his old colleagues every day at the communication centres on Caribbean Test grounds.

It was Garner, typically, who after last year's NatWest Trophy final at Lord's, gave his winner's medal to Roy Kershlake, a former Somerset chairman, in recognition of what Mr Kershlake had done for the county. Mr Kershlake, a leg in plaster after rupturing an Achilles tendon and had doubted whether he would get to Lord's. Garner was among the players who 'kidnapped' Mr Kershlake on the Friday, took him to Lord's the next day and carried him to the dressing room. Garner was a man who overcomes obstacles, Mr Garner, as England — one fers — are going to be reminded.

Barclay's decision to field backfires

By Richard
FFIELD: Sussex, with all first class wickets in hand, are 324 behind Yorkshire.

ends and Green, not without real alarms, came safely through the night over to Sussex and Yorkshire had declared at 342 for Love. With 61, was top scorer a Yorkshire innings which earned momentum as the day pressed.

troubled times in South Yorkshire and there were many in a crowd, grateful, no doubt, to see briefly from life's harsher times and relax in an ideal setting, Abbeydale Park field and surrounding grounds.

and most lush in brilliant sunshine.

during the day one of the better kept quiz questions surfaced. "Moving around whether Sussex or Yorkshire?"

answer was yes - but not most Yorkshire. Sussex were the hosts in 1946 when Derbyshire took this ground once.

highly to be prompted to give Yorkshire first innings. Although the seam bowlers gave some assistance, the session soon became questionable.

day and Moxon and Sharp batted until the over before each and everybody down the front went on to make some runs.

Moxon and Sharp battled with the confidence than their seniors.

and Lamb, in the first half of the day; and Siddons and the other passage batsmen took Yorkshire past 300, when pitch had lost its early life. Greig

and le Roux bowled the best line in the Sussex attack.

Boycott, leading Yorkshire in Bairost's absence, was trapped in front of his stumps, immediately after a catch by Sharp, once he settled down, began to drive with a delightfully full flourish of the bat on both sides of the wicket. A promising innings ended when he cut a ball backward of point and was caught by Sharp, the throw to Barclay at the bowler's end.

Lumb was leg-before to Greig and Carrick caught behind before Love and Sidebottom then added 85 in 23 overs. Both fell forcing the pace.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott 14-w 16 to le Roux	38
W Lumb 14-w 16 to Greig	38
K R Lumb 14-w 16 to Greig	38
R Sharp run out by Barclay	54
J Carrick 6 wickets to W Lumb	61
P Gerrick 6 wickets to Piggott	54
J Carrick 6 wickets to W Lumb	61
G Stannard 12 wickets to Barclay	12
J S Rhodes not out	8
Extras (b, lb, 10, w, 1, nb) 7	24

Total (8 wickets down) 242

S O P finished but did not bat

W Lumb 14-w 16 to le Roux; for 8

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-96, 2-102, 3-189, 4-60, 5-226, 6-311, 7-387, 8-323.

BOWLING: le Roux 20-4-45; P Greig 13-36-58; W Lumb 10-15-21; J S Rhodes 17-4-69; Barclay 10-50-52.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G Mendis not out	12
A M Grew not out	12
A M Grew 12 wickets to le Roux	12
Extras (b, lb, 10, w, 1, nb) 1	28

Total (no wickets down) 28

J W T Barclay, P W G Gerrick, C M Wallen, A P Mendis, J A Greig, 11 wickets to Greig, C E Sidebottom, 12 wickets to Greig.

Bonus points: to debutants Yorkshire 4, Sussex 3.

Umpires: A G T Whitehead and J Bakensteyn.



Sex recovery



provided fascinating contrast

MIDDLESEX: First Innings	G D Barrow	36
Alderman D Johnson		34
W in Effect	A Underwood	17
K P Tartin c and A Alderman		2
R D Basher	a Widdowson	104
C T Basher c	E Underwood	81

In 35 minutes before lunch
the decision looked like
Edmonds looked the right one. By the
time the ball was back up at the
pitch from Woolmer and was
dropped in the last over before tea
total at 207, the picture had
changed dramatically.

Woolmer, trying to hit Underwood
with a short mid-wicket, lobbed a catch
to a young first man, but Embury
and Edmonds added 54 in 12 overs.
Embury Middlesex added a third batting
partner, a batsman who was not
a better return catch, and Jarvis
topped up the last five wickets for
Underwood with the new ball. Embury
was awarded for a straight six on
the evening of the mayor's tent; a
by Edmonds off Penn. The
Ken Kent bowler, lodged in a
million drapings.

[illegible]

Knight clean bowled by Holmes at the Oval yesterday (Photograph by Ian Stewart)

captain, scored a chanceless
beaten 117 to enable his side
declare at 300 for five again
Glamorgan at the Oval yesterday.
It was Butcher's first cham-
pionship century of the season - he
took a hundred off the West
county last year.

He hit one six and 15 fours in
his stay of 193 minutes and his inno-
cent was in sharp contrast to that
of another left hander, Clinton, who
battled 250 minutes for a dour 65.

Alvin Kallicharran had taken his place in the county championship by bowling a Knight. Butcher joined Clinton in a third wicket stand of 35, but his most aggressive partner was Neameham, with whom he added 60 runs.

Glomorgan replied with without loss in 15 overs before close.

Alvin Kallicharran scored four county championship centuries of the season and Arns completed his first before War against Nottinghamshire at Edgbaston.

Kallicharran batted for minutes for his 116, which included 18 fours and a six, and shared a second wicket stand of 119 with Neameham.

Arns added 38 for the third wicket.

When Kallicharran was dismissed, Arns found a willing partner in Hume, who helped him pursue a 90 in 50 minutes.

wicket before Humpage was out for 42.

Amis, dropped by Hendrick, took his first wicket when only 14 runs were in. He reached his 100 in 165 minutes and hit 17 boundaries on the way. His second fifty took only 11 minutes.

Northamptonshire faced a difficult 15 overs before the close but Brind and Robinson survived ended the day on 27 without loss.

Somersett were all out for 136 in 58.2 overs against Hampshire at Southampton. After a series of early wickets, Hampshire were reduced to a wicket in the third over after Lucie when Lloyds (33) was caught. Smith at a wide mid-on as misread a pull off Reifer.

Gloucestershire took the lead 100 in 45th over, but Reifer gained a deserved success at 135, when took a fine run return to remove Gard for 14.

With only one run added, Kent sent Devereaux off stump flying. Gloucestershire were dismissed for 162 by Oxford University at 16.25. Oxford score by a couple of runs.

And the winners...

HER SCOREBOARDS

Surrey v Glamorgan

THE OVAL

SURREY: First Innings

41	G S Clenton & Selvey by Clonting
18	P R Knight & Davies by Barrow
16	R D V Knight & Holmes
00	A R Butcher not out
42	M A Lynch & Steele by Davis
1	A Needham
11	IC J Richards not out
1	XG 3-0-4, w 0

Total (5 wickets down, 98.5 overs)

D J Thomas, M A Fellman, ST Clarke and P Jones

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-62, 2-82, 3-148, 4-235, 5-285.

BOWLING: Davis 24-10-55, 1-3; Steele 14-8; Barrow 11-3; Knight 13-6-24; Holmes 11-3-25; Clonting 16-5-11; 2; Richards 20-4-52-0.

GLAMORGAN: First innings

16 J A Hopkins, not out.....
10 A L Jones, not out.....
1 Extras (b-1, w-4, n-b-1).....

27 Total (no wk, 15 overs).....

es. K R C Orling, Younis Ahmed, S P Henderson
F Steele, G C Holmes, T Davies, W W Davis
R Bewick and M W W Stey to bat.

4. Bonus point (to date): Surrey 4, Glamorgan
Umpires: B Dudleston and B Leadbeter.

	OXFORD UNIV V GLOUCE
	THE PARKS
	GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings
	P W Rotherham run out
	C W Ashley b Hayes
	P Beirbridge 1-b w b Hayes
	A J Wright c Toogood b Carr
	* D A Gravney c and b Carr
	C Dale b Carr
	1A J Brassington b Carr
	J H Childs c Carr b Lawrence
	D V Lawrence c Moss b Carr
	G E Stainsbury not out
	Extras (b 6, lb 1)
	Total
	13

149, 5-149, 6-155, 7-155, 8-156, 9-156, 10-162.
 BOWLING: Thorne 13-2-28-2, Carr 25-1-25-1, Lewis 13-2-25-2, Carr 25-1-25-1, 5-155, Lawrence 13-2-25-2.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First innings
 R M Edmonds c Brassington b Lawrence
 W R Briggs c Romaine b Gwernsey
 G J Toots c Brassington b Gwernsey
 2nd innings
 "K A Hayes b Gwernsey
 D A Thorne c Brassington b Gwernsey
 G Friesen c Hayes b Dale
 A G G was not out.
 Extras (1, 0-0-1)

Total (7 wickets)
 S Hewitt, M P Lawrence and J R Turnbull
 FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-12, 3-18, 4-35, 5-58, 7-58.
 Umpires: J H Harris and A A Jones.

and 16 times while tideling with yellow-and-white basketwork. The eventual scene was as startling as the service. In his gentle way Noah admitted that the ritual was "silly": "Yes, it's a little annoying," he said. "I'm from Barcelona, who beat Noah, Vilas and Henrik Sundstrom to win the recent German championship." Within a few points, he came back to his roots. A Mecc of Czechoslovakia. They played on a row of tire-lined outside courts previously adorned by two exciting women. Skeff and Raffaella Reggi, aged fourteen and eighteen. Miss Reggi is particularly striking. She quivers with nervous energy, as if permanently subject to a mild electric shock. Her racket is a business like.

Michelle Torres, aged sixteen, who comes from Illinois but has Mexican blood, the ninth seed, Helen Sakova. The Czech seed, eighth, was beaten by a German qualifier. Peter Koppeler, aged 19, whose next opponent will be Anne Hobbs, of Britain. Two British losers were Virginia Wade and the new recruit took a set from Virginia Ruzici, and Annabel hard-hitting Laura Arroya. Court 10 was unapproachable for much of the afternoon. Kathy Jordan, seeded first, took three hours, forty minutes to win 7-5, 4-6, 13-11, against Anne Mintier.

who came within two points of beating her. Indeed, the tournament computer briefly announced that Miss Minter had won the third set 7-5; and Loic Courteau and Peter Fleming were promptly summoned to the court. Then the summons was cancelled and the computer reprimanded. What with one thing and another, it was quite a day.

Results, page 28

		MAY		JUNE	
		1	2	3	4
I	<p> Catal Catholic Church Regina West College St. Ignace Hall Habit Ballad Exterior Penetration University Stadium </p>				
II	<p> Lyons City St. John's St. Ignace Catholic Queen's University Western Journal Corporate Church St. Ignace St. Catherine's Ballad Catholic Church II St. Peter's St. Ignace Penetration II Stadium University II Lyons II </p>				

Christ II
 St Edmund Hall II
 St John I
 St Andrew II
 IV New College II
 Martin I
 Exeter I
 Wadham II
 St John's V
 Christ Church III
 Magdalen I
 Jesus II
 Queen's II
 Balliol II
 St Catherine's V
 Balliol II
 Jesus II
 Trinity II
 St Edmund Hall II
 St Peter I
 Martin I
 Pembroke II
 Exeter I
 Keble I
 St Margaret Hall
 Lincoln II
 Christ Church IV
 Lincoln II
 Christ II

Queen Victoria II
 University IV
 J. A. Smith II
 St Peter's III
 St Anne's II
 Corpus Christi II
 St Andrew's II
 Queen's XI
 VII Lady Margaret Hall II
 New College IV
 St John's IV
 Wadham II
 Lincoln II
 Hertford IV
 St Andrew's II
 Corpus Christi III
 Oriel V
 St John's IV
 St Catherine's XI
 Beaumont IV
 Oriel VI
 New College IV
 St Catherine's IV
 St Anne's Hall II
 St Andrew's II
 Wadham II
 Keble VI
 Oriel VII
 Wadham II
 Lady Margaret Hall III

<p> XX Cedar House III Kable VII St John's IV Williams IV St Catherine's V Jensen III St Anne's III Oriel VII Trinity III Trinity IV Worcester IV St Edmund Hall-IV Oriel Church V </p>	
<p> Women St Hugh's Lady Margaret Hall Cedar House Jensen St Catherine's Somerville Worcester </p>	

St Roger's
St Hilary's
Wadhams
St Anne's
Kebble
H Wolfson
Corpus Christi
Lymington
Pembroke
Hartford
New College
Barnstaple

Lady Margaret Hall II
 Tulse Hill
 II Ashburnham I
 St Mary's II
 St Mary's II
 Central Council
 Church's
 St Edmund Hall
 Trinity II
 St Catherine's II
 St Catherine's II
 St Mary's IV
 IV Kensington
 Kettle II
 Merton II
 Wadsworth II
 St Hilary's II
 Jesus II
 New College II
 St John's IV
 St John's
 St Barnard's
 St Andrew's II
 Hurlingham II
 Lincoln II

		MAY JUNE	
		2021	2022
I	Cathedral Church Washington New College Hall Katharine Washington Ballard Foster Pawnee University Washington		
II	Lincoln Tidley St. John's Order House Odel II Queen's Brynmore Watson Jensen Carpenter Church Hendall St. Catherine's St. John's		
III	Katharine II Cathedral Church II St. Peter's Hendall Washington II Washington II University II Lincoln II Odel III St. Edmund Hall II Washington II New College II		
IV	New College II Washington II Foster II Washington II St. John's II Cathedral III Cathedral II Hendall II Queen's II St. Catherine's II Katharine II		
V	Katharine II Tidley II St. Edmund Hall II St. Peter's II Washington II Foster II Washington II Lady Margaret Hall II Katharine II Lincoln II		
VI	Cathedral Church IV Lincoln II Odel IV Washington II Order House II Queen's II Lincoln IV St. Peter's II St. John's II Carpenter Church II Foster II Queen's II Washington II		
VII	Lincoln II Washington II New College II Washington II Foster II Washington II St. Edmund Hall II St. Peter's II Washington II Cathedral III St. John's II St. Catherine's II Odel II New College II St. Catherine's IV St. John's II St. Anne's II Washington II Katharine II Odel VII Washington II Lady Margaret Hall II Washington II		
VIII	Order House II St. John's II Washington II St. Catherine's V Jensen II St. Anne's II Odel VIII Tidley II Tidley IV New College II St. Edmund Hall IV Cathedral Church V		
IX	St. Hugh's Lady Margaret Hall Order House Jensen St. Catherine's Somerville Washington St. John's II St. John's II St. Anne's Katharine Washington Cathedral Church Lincoln Hendall New College Brynmore Lincoln Katharine Lady Margaret Hall II Tidley Washington II St. Catherine's II St. Catherine's II St. John's II Cathedral Church St. Edmund Hall Tidley II Jensen II St. Catherine's II Brynmore II St. John's II Washington II Katharine II Washington II St. John's II St. Anne's II Hendall II Lincoln II		

Public

General Appointments

Assistant Chief Executive (Community Affairs)
(Ref. M23) Salary £24,441 pa - £27,393 pa

Lambeth is an inner city authority which provides a wide range of services to a multi-racial population of approximately 250,000. We want to recruit an Assistant Chief Executive who will have direct responsibility for the Community Grants and Development Unit, Police Unit, the Race Relations Unit and the Women's Unit in the Chief Executive's Office, as well as being the chief officer for the Council's Community Affairs Committee. The postholder will be responsible to the Chief Executive and key tasks will include developing an overall strategy to maximise community involvement in all the Council's activities, securing shared common objectives for the separate units, coordinating the implementation of the Council's community development, policing, race and women's anti-discriminatory programmes, ensuring the effective planning and coordinating of the Community Affairs Committee's policies and programmes by all directorates.

Applicants should have senior management experience preferably in a large inner city local authority and have a good knowledge of, and sympathy with, the community and anti-discriminatory programmes for which he/she would be responsible. The job involves much work under considerable pressure, a significant part of which will take place outside normal office hours. Applicants must, therefore, be accustomed to working in an environment of intense activity.

Application forms, job description, and further information obtainable from and returnable to: The Senior Personnel Officer, Directorates of Management Services, Lambeth Borough of Lambeth, 18 Brixton Hill, London SW2.

Telephone: 01-274 7722 ext: 3008. Closing date: 18th June, 1984.

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The City Solicitor's Department is located at City Hall in Victoria Street, SW1. Interest free season ticket loan facilities are available.

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Those interested should write in confidence enclosing a brief curriculum vitae and the name of two referees to: SIR JOHN MASON, C.B., F.R.S., Treasurer of the Royal Society, CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY, IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, 48 PRINCE'S GARDENS, LONDON, SW7 1LY by 13 July 1984.

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- * writing talent; and
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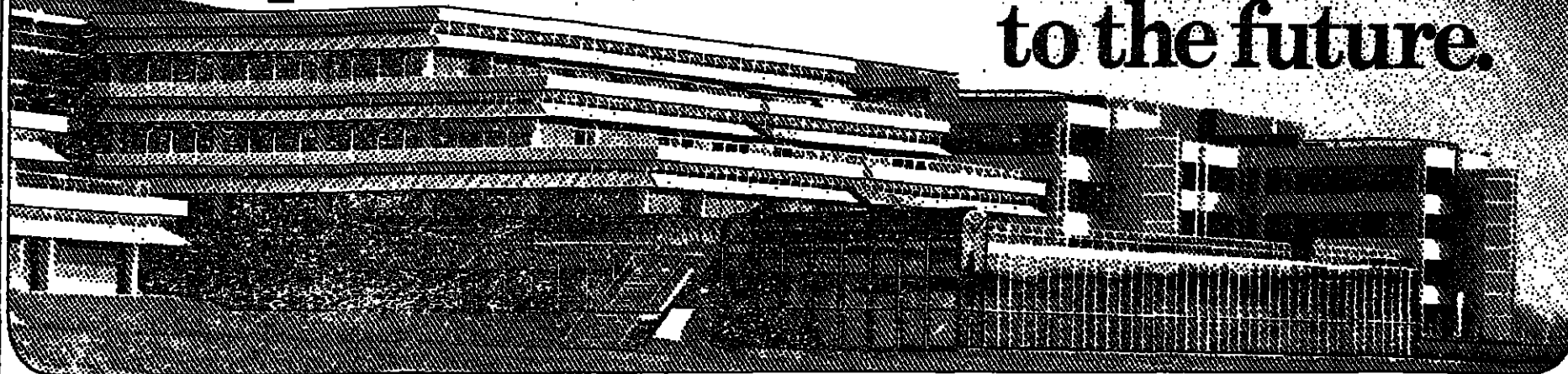
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mh

General Appointments

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The Information Systems Group is a service function within IBM United Kingdom Limited which supports a wide range of application systems and end-user services within the company. We are currently engaged in the development of host, distributed and office systems using the latest technology and are looking for a number of men and women with proven experience to help us meet the business needs of the company. Vacancies exist specifically in the following areas:-

Application Programming & Systems Analysis. Ref: 9079/1

Applicants should have a minimum of 3 years' experience of a high-level language, COBOL or PL/I and will ideally have used such techniques as Structured Programming and IPT in a large development environment.

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Applicants should have a minimum of 2 years' experience developing applications and end-user services in either a central site or distributed environment. A thorough knowledge of some of the following is essential - RPG II, RPG III, Exec languages, ISPF, VM/CMS, Graphics, APL.

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The Development Centre provides both specialist support across all aspects of the Application Development & Maintenance (AD/M) process and also up-to-date tools and techniques to enhance the effectiveness and quality of systems and services under development.

Applicants should have considerable experience and skill in all aspects of the development process in order to meet the needs of the following vacancies:-

- IMS DB/DC Design and Performance Specialist. Reference: 9079/3 T
- Data Management and Data Administration. Reference: 9079/4 T

AD/M Improvement and Productivity Specialist. Reference: 9079/5 T

● AD/M Education Co-ordinator. Reference: 9079/6 T

● AD/M Tools and Techniques Analyst. Reference: 9079/7 T

We offer competitive salaries supported by a generous range of benefits including BUPA membership, free life assurance and contributory pension scheme. Opportunities to develop your skills within our progressive environment are excellent.

If you can match our requirements, please write with full details of your career to date quoting the appropriate reference, to John MacPherson, Information Systems, IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hants. PO6 3AU.

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Excellent career prospects based on performance are offered with the job. The first assignment is to run the computerised payroll and to expand the department's salary administration to encompass computerisation of all aspects of compensation including benefits analysis and to assist in management recommendations. The career prospects after this will include training and exposure to all other elements of modern personnel management.

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If you wish to work in an environment where career progression is based on performance please call for an application form or write with a curriculum vitae explaining why you are suitable for this job to:

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Bovater House, 68 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LX

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Initial contracts, which are on single status, will be for 18 months to include a period of training in the U.S.A. and 12 monthly renewable thereafter. Free accommodation, food, transportation and U.K. flights (four a year) will be provided.

Please write, stating clearly your particular discipline and enclosing a detailed C.V., to Simon Friend quoting ref. no. 6700

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR

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This married status contract is for a period of two years and attracts all the benefits that you would expect of a major employer in the Middle East, including free fully furnished family accommodation; four weeks leave for every six months service; free first class air fares and extensive health welfare and recreation facilities.

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If you think you have the personality and skills to undertake this challenging role, contact Keith Sirett at Allied Medical Group in London. Tel: 01-730 4511.



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Help the Aged, a major international charity concerned with the plight of the elderly both in the UK and the Third World, is looking for an experienced and able administrator.

Responsible for dealing with the administration of our legacy income, you will handle enquiries concerning requests from legators and executors; check and record monies received; and process tax claims. The advice of experts is readily available in all areas where necessary. Based in central London, the job calls for someone who is mature, methodical and well-organised. Ideally, but not necessarily, you should have a background in insurance, banking, law or accountancy.

This post would suit a mature person, perhaps seeking a second career. Salary will be negotiated in line with experience.

Please send a full cv to Colin Mitchell, Personnel Manager, Help the Aged, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BE.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires a

REGIONAL LIAISON OFFICER ASSISTANT

MIDDLE EAST

There is a new programme for the development of Amnesty International membership structures in the Middle East and the Regional Liaison Officer Assistant will work closely with the newly-appointed Regional Liaison Officer who will, initially, spend up to six months of the year in the region. The Regional Liaison Officer Assistant will be based at the Regional Liaison Office in London and will provide administrative support to the Regional Liaison Officer, including general secretarial and clerical assistance necessary for the development of the programme. This is a busy, varied and challenging post and candidates should have fluent written and spoken Arabic and English and a working knowledge of French. Initially the post will have some responsibility for the production of Amnesty International's monthly Newsletter in Arabic, and therefore, proof-reading skills are necessary. Good typing essential. Salary £8,245.00 per annum. For a detailed job specification and application form, send a large a.s.e. to the Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 1 Euston Street, London NW1 2EX. Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 30 June 1984.

SALES

Challenging opportunity for someone aged 20-30 with smart appearance and outgoing personality. The job involves visiting commercial customers in central London and presenting and selling a new communications system.

Phone Mike A. Nkolon on
222 2871

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Rewards for rising women

Top company women regularly make business headlines, but in reality, nearly a decade after equality of opportunity was blessed with legislation, only two or three per cent of company directors are female. That figure, reflected in membership of the Institute of Directors, also holds true in the Abbey National Building Society. There is one woman, Sara Morrison, on the board and 10 women branch managers among a total of 534.

The society, believing that positive action is necessary to motivate women upwards, has been running the third of its Women in Management four-day courses this month. Traditionally, senior development programmes have been for branch managers and their senior assistants, but because of the lack of women in those positions, junior assistant branch managers are eligible for these all-women courses.

The pilot programme last year was successful, following a survey produced by the Industrial Society, which has pioneered courses for ambitious women. On June 12, the society is holding an important conference called Issues and Options to consider the future of senior women managers. Speakers will include Brenda Dean, general secretary-elect of Sogat, the print union, Jennifer Courtis-Clay, manager of British Airways Scotland, and Elizabeth Doyle, project director of the Beautiful Britain campaign.

Getting on means 'Sticking your neck out'

Liz Willis, the enthusiastic head of publicity at the Industrial Society - and herself in middle management - believes that women managers must plan ahead for the next few years. Women, she says, are still scared of taking risks, afraid of failure, laughed at, unpopular.

"For a man it's quite macho to be thought of as an absolute bastard, while women hate being called cunts. Getting on means sticking your neck out, saying 'yes' to opportunities. Being the second woman on the board isn't going to be easier."

Today's top women - in addition to setting examples - are taking part in a range of management training courses (a boom area); they are backing initiatives like the 1984 Women Into Science and Engineering, and they are helping to build up company and specialist networks which penetrate lower ranks - such as Women in BP and Women in Banking.

Liz Willis finds women directors and managers have an impressive amount of energy. "They are totally committed professionally. You rarely hear them talk about their homes, their families. They have been accepted on male terms, without the sort of special treatment that the TUC Women's Advisory Committee backed at their recent conference. That is Alice in Wonderland. Business isn't a welfare exercise."

Happily, women at the top are approachable. Unselfishly, they don't want to remain unusual, even when

Despite opportunities women at the top are still comparatively few. Ann Hills discusses the obstacles and approaches with two who have 'made it'

they predict that their immediate successors will be male. Only 15 years ago Ditta O'Connell, now a director and general manager at the Milk Marketing Board, with a daunting £3m a day turnover documented in her paperwork, applied to join Lord Rotherham at Rotherham Motors as an economist. The advertisement had read: "The man appointed will..." she wrote that she had all the qualifications bar one - and got the job.

Dedicated, smart, aware

Her career was launched with a first class degree in economics, jobs with Aer Lingus, on the economic planning side, and with Tarmac, as group economist, before she joined the motor industry. There she landed up as director of market planning for British Leyland.

Ms O'Connell fits the Industrial Society's image of female talent - dedicated, smart and aware of feelings ("I agonize over human implications, peoples' livelihoods"). She was made an OBE as initiator of the idea which led to Food From Britain. Sadly, when FFB advertised a top marketing job, all 400 applicants were male.

Meanwhile, she is responsible for about 500 staff at the Milk Marketing Board, taking in a mix of visits from regional inspectors, trips to Brussels and talks to groups such as the Institute of Health Food Retailers.

At weekends she is "a jeans and sweater girl and Bill Bishop's wife in Arundel, Sussex". Her husband, older by some years, is a local councillor. She is treasurer of the local church. "If I talked about EEC regulations or the lactation of cows on social occasions, I'd be alone."

Cream, as she puts it, will rise to the top. Women, wishing to emulate her type of success can look to pointers. Economics is a subject she recommends - "broader than accountancy or marketing, but it must not be too theoretical." She changed jobs several times, never getting cosy, ready for advances, aware of timing. "I was at Unigate as corporate planning executive when creameries were sold to the MMB. I was on the negotiating team." Her skills were noticed.

She recommends matching single-mindedness with honesty and lack of ambiguity (an asset useful for her radio and television appearances). "I'm prepared to take on anybody." Ms O'Connell's career began with a

first class degree, and Stephanie Monk started working life as a secretary to solicitors.

Now aged 40, she is group personnel director at the London Rubber Company, with about 8,660 staff spread from Malaysia to Dundee. After the solicitors, she joined a tea brokers - "going around with the chairman". From there she went to France, as assistant to a man who produced wine and wrote on the subject. She took the job with school French, "but quickly brushed it up". Now, in the interviewing seat, she is keen to spot youngsters with the getability and questioning of interviewers, which she had.

Her main failure (and, coincidentally, Ms O'Connell's) was to be turned down as an air hostess for being too fat. She isn't. That closed door led to openings in Tate and Lyle where she worked for a director, and encouraged by senior male colleagues eventually became personnel development manager.

She took evening classes, and became a member of the Institute of Personnel Management - typically making sure that she would be ready to meet challenges.

Both Ditta O'Connell and Stephanie Monk (as Liz Willis emphasizes) have plenty in common, including making the most of attractive appearances, and buying expensive clothes which last.

They have aimed to work in companies which interest them: women have an advantage as Ditta O'Connell says: "They make 70 per cent of total buying decisions, but all major marketing directors are men - there's opportunity here."

'Few crumble on the way'

Both worked for the top people in companies (even in small outfits) to gain an overview of policy. They never said "no" to offers of advancement (often on the advice of a senior executive championing their abilities). They have taken extra courses to meet openings.

"I've known very few women who have crumbled on the way up," says Stephanie Monk, who advises: "Don't replicate your experience. Do something you have not done before." Before interviews, study company profiles in detail, arrive early, sit in the reception area, observe. In interviews, question. Ditta O'Connell admires the initiative which leads girls to write to company chairmen, asking about future requirements, about sponsorship for training.

The advice may sound like commonsense, but it is spawning a large number of management training courses for women, some linked to magazines, some independent, others, in rare cases, internal for aspiring staff.

Not that Stephanie Monk sees anything wrong with remaining a secretary: "An excellent one, like mine, is a rare fish."

EDITORIAL AND INFORMATION
Editorial and information post with professional body likely to be good honours graduate. Editorial experience essential and academic background an advantage. Increasingly varied work on monthly publication containing health services, professional news, articles. Also information duties mainly related to careers and membership enquiries. Salary negotiable around £7,500. Write immediately enclosing CV to Secretary, Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, 12 Queen Anne St, London W1M 0AU, marking envelope confidential.

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International Metal Trading Company and 22nd to 10th St. located in Reading, requires a senior trading position. No previous trading experience necessary. The successful applicant will be responsible for the sale, foreign exchange, customer service and negotiation of metal products. A long term commitment and willingness to travel. Knowledge of foreign language an advantage. Send CV to: Mr. J. H. Smith, 22-24 West St, Reading, RG1 1UE.

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General Appointments

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Applications are invited from industrial market researchers, with an engineering and/or business degree, aged 25-30, who have achieved a minimum of two years practical experience, preferably in semi-conductor, electronics or another high-tech industry. Responsibilities will cover, starting from scratch, the assembly and storage of an entire database, involving gathering, analysing and the regularising of market information. An important part will be the interpretation and presentation of macro-economic trend indicators and semi-conductor statistics for the use of U.K. and overseas senior managers. Familiarity in the use and application of personal/micro computers is a prerequisite. The ability to arrive at sound commercial interpretations and to accept responsibility is essential. Initial remuneration by way of high basic salary and bonus, negotiable, £14,000-£20,000 + contributory pension, free life assurance, free permanent health and medical insurance, and assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference IMRE4264/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-638 9216.

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For this appointment, applications are invited from Chartered Accountants (CA or ACA) aged 24-28, who are likely to have served their articles in a large professional accountancy practice, who have had at least 6 months post qualification experience and now wish to move into a commercial career. Responsibilities are widely drawn covering most aspects of financial and management accounting, initially in the Group Finance Department which will lead to a posting in a branch office either in a Hong Kong-based company or elsewhere in the Pacific Basin. A polished manner and enquiring mind is important as is the ability to adapt to a fast moving, evolving commercial scene. Initial remuneration by way of salary plus bonus is negotiable £15,000-£18,500 (income tax 17%) + accommodation, contributory pension, six weeks home leave, air passages, children's education assistance. Applications in strict confidence under reference ICA073/TT, to the Managing Director:

ACCOUNTANCY & LEGAL PROFESSIONS SELECTION LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-638 9216.

Please only contact us if you are applying for one of the above positions.

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growth under a highly experienced, committed management team.

A highly qualified geologist or geophysicist with 3-6 years' experience in exploration or production, ideally gained with a major oil company, you will enjoy a high degree of involvement in the company's varied activities and you will appreciate the considerable career potential this opportunity offers.

The remuneration package is highly competitive and contains a wide range of attractive benefits.

Please ring or write to the company's adviser, John Diack of Cripps, Sears & Associates Ltd (Personnel Management Consultants), 88/89 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LH. Telephone 01-404 5701.

Cripps, Sears

Assistant Directors £19,240-£23,155

The Countryside Commission promotes the landscape conservation and public enjoyment of the English and Welsh countryside through a wide-ranging programme of work.

REGIONAL OFFICES

An Assistant Director to head the division responsible for the promotion and implementation of Commission policies for landscape conservation, recreation and access at regional level and co-ordinating the work of 8 offices in England and Wales.

NATIONAL POLICY

An Assistant Director to be responsible for 3 multi-disciplinary teams: conservation; recreation and access; and communications. Together these monitor trends and developments of concern to the Commission and formulate and promote policies and management programmes within these fields at national level.

Candidates will be expected to demonstrate an ability to lead staff with diverse

professional skills; organise and manage policy work including financial aspects; and speak in public and deal with the media. They should have experience in one, preferably two of the following areas: conservation and/or recreation in the countryside; agriculture, forestry or other land management; town and country or landscape planning. Familiarity with the workings of central and local government and of voluntary organisations is required.

SALARY (under review) within the range quoted. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 19 June 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke 0256 68553 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G/6248. An equal opportunity employer

Countryside COMMISSION

HOUSING OFFICER

The Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation has a vacancy for a Housing Officer. The person appointed will provide advice to disabled people and be responsible for policy development. Previous experience in housing and advice work would be an advantage.

Further details from the Administrator, RADAR, 26 Mortimer St, London W1.

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Applicants should have a degree in organic chemistry, biochemistry of food science and three to five years

experience in flavour research and development. A strong current awareness of developments in the chemistry, biochemistry and analysis of flavours is essential. Candidates should possess a combination of practical ability and sharp commercial awareness which will ensure the efficient translation of developments projects into practical applications. We offer a competitive salary and benefits package including relocation expenses where appropriate. Write for an application form (or submit detailed CV) to: Mr. W. Broadbridge, Personnel Manager, PPF International Ltd., Ashford, Kent TN24 0LT. Tel: Ashford (0233) 44568.

PPF INTERNATIONAL

National Army Museum Curator

...to assist with cataloguing, indexing and storing the collection of uniform, personal equipment and regimental colours; seeing up exhibitions; dealing with enquiries.

Candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in modern history or closely related subject. A sound knowledge of military costume and the organisation of the British Army is essential. Museum experience desirable.

SALARY: (under review). As Curator

Department of Uniform, Sandhurst

An equal opportunity employer

Grade E. £7755 - £10,215 as Curator Grade F. £7885 - £8085. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 22 June 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68553 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G/18382.

CONTRACTS CONTROLLER

One of London's leading interior design and decorating companies seeks to strengthen its management team with this appointment. This important new managerial opportunity calls for a talented, business-minded and financially aware professional to be involved and accountable at all stages of contracts for design, furnishing, building and installation exercising a key role from negotiation to final account.

Candidates must be professionally qualified, ideally as an architect or a quantity surveyor, but other allied disciplines would be considered. The appointee must be familiar with the interior design and decoration market, and will need to demonstrate skills of tact and personality in dealing with clients, contractors, suppliers and independent negotiators. A further important element of the position will be the ability to liaise with, and provide support to the professional designers. Skills must also include people management. Candidates should be prepared for some overseas travel.

The company sees this as a growth position and therefore the employment package should not represent a barrier to the right candidate and includes all the usual benefits.

Please write fully, and in complete confidence, to:

Nicholas Potter, quoting reference 134/T
Mainstay Management Services Limited,
34 York Street, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW1 3LJ
Tel: 01-891 3301

MAINSTAY Management Services

Television Services GENERAL MANAGER

For new West End Visnews Centre

Visnews, the world's largest television news agency, requires a General Manager with considerable experience to take full responsibility for its major news and facilities centre in London's West End.

This is a key role in the Visnews group providing an outstanding opportunity to manage and co-ordinate a wide range of television services, including a broadcast studio installation, access to the 'Brightstar' transatlantic satellite link and a wide range of post-production facilities. Primarily your duties will cover the overall management and effective marketing of the Centre, but naturally you will also be responsible for the control of the technical and administrative staff.

The ideal applicant, aged up to 40, must have the personality and marketing expertise to cope with this highly demanding management position in a customer orientated environment. The salary offered will reflect the importance attached to this role, plus a company car, contributory pension and free life assurance.

Applicants, men or women, should write enclosing full career details to:

Gerry Williams, Personnel Controller, Visnews Limited, Cumberland Avenue, London NW10 7EH.

VISNEWS

NEW BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT £10,000

A major international service organisation located in Central London is seeking a person to assist the director responsible for obtaining new business within the Public Sector. Applicants should be graduates aged 25-32 years who are capable of undertaking in depth research into potential clients; assisting in the development of the appropriate marketing and sales strategies; developing and maintaining comprehensive information systems and organising seminars and promotional material. This position will appeal to those who are analytical thinkers with an eye for detail; who excel in the art of communication and who enjoy working on their own initiative in a sophisticated people orientated environment.

Applicants should submit detailed 'CVs' to Mr Geoffrey Nash, MacBlain Nash & Associates, 16 Harcourt Square, London W1

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